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A Happy and Victorious New Year

HAIL THE YEAR OF VICTORY
An Editorial
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

★ I Star Edition

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SOVIETS TAKE ZHITOMIR, PUSH ON

Movement Grows to Force Drew Ouster

Police Fail to Act, Say Jewish Victims

Declaring "it is up to Mayor LaGuardia to cleanse New York's police force of its Drews and other Christian Fronters," the American Jewish Congress in a lead editorial in "Congress Weekly" yesterday sharply denounced Commissioner Valentine's action in white-washing the fascist patrolman James L. Drew.

The Congress weekly's editorial compared Valentine's action with that of "police authorities in Czarist Russia, whose duty it was to exonerate policemen participating in pogroms."

"Commissioner Valentine is probably well aware that neither the American Constitution nor the internal policies of this Republic require him that he exonerate the members of the American Black Hundreds," the editorial asserted. "It must be clear to New York's Police Commissioner, as it was to his former colleague in Boston, that policemen acting according to the prescriptions of the Christian Front are no less a danger to the country than would be members of our armed forces fraternizing with the enemy."

ATTACKS UNCHECKED

Meanwhile, throughout the city roving bands of anti-Semites, unchecked by police and brutalized by enemy propaganda, continued to attack children, beat up merchants and smear synagogues and churches with the marks of their filthy minds.

In the Inwood section of Manhattan, above Washington Heights, a woman told us of having seen a refugee—a man—accosted by a pack of young hoodlums on Hillside Ave. They struck him and hurled abuses at him, she said.

The refugee, an Austrian by birth, commented to the woman that it was "just like in Vienna."

In the same Inwood section, where Joe McWilliams once lived, a young Jewish girl, daughter of a merchant, was beaten up and abused by a gang of girls her own age and called a "Kike."

A grandmother, wheeling a baby carriage, was attacked and insulted by one of these roving packs of young fascists.

In Washington Heights the terror continued unabated and new incidents were reported from the Bronx.

ORGANIZED VIOLENCE

The similarity of all the local reigns of terror renders ridiculous the tender estimate of certain individuals who regard the outbreaks of anti-Semitic violence as unorganized and emanating only from "unfortunate types of homes."

Parents whose children have been victims of these outrages know how well they are organized.

One Washington Heights mother told us yesterday about how her 15-year-old son had been beaten by a pack of young hoodlums. She asked us to withhold her name "for the sake of my child's safety."

After her son had come home bleeding and bruised from the beating, this mother called the police and officers visited her. Wneh she told them what had happened, one of the cops said to her, she reported, that the assailants were "probably n——rs."

POLICE REFUSE TO AID

"I know who the boys were. I even told the police their names and where they hang out. There were no Negroes among them," she told us. "On the contrary, they were the kind who pick on Negro children too. Anyway, though we furnished every clue for the police, they didn't do a thing, not even when I told them that one of the boys in that gang carries a gun all the time."

This mother described the approach of the gang on their street.

"They go up to a Jewish youngster and say 'give me a dime,'" she told us. "It's a form of blackmail. My boy refused to give them the dime and they struck him and called hi ma bastard Jew."

"What I want to know," said this mother, "is what is going to be done to protect our children? My boy has to go another, roundabout way to school. I'm worried sick when he's out of my sight."

"An end to anti-Semitism" and the removal of fascist patrolman James Drew from the New York police force will be the topics of a meeting in Park Plaza, 1530 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, next Monday evening, Jan. 3. The meeting, which will hear Congressman Emanuel Celler, State Senator Louis B. Heller, City Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, and many others, is sponsored by the Jewish War Veterans, the VIO, the American Youth for Democracy, the International Workers Order, the Barber's Union, an dthe Jewish Peoples Committee.

Keep Working as We Settle Steel Wages—Murray

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31 (UP).—Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the United Steel Workers of America urged members of the steel union today to remain at work during negotiation on their demands for a 17-cents-an-hour pay boost and other benefits.

Philip Murray

In telegrams to union district directors and local unions of the steel workers, Murray advised the membership to abide by the wishes of President Roosevelt and the directive of the War Labor Board that they continue uninterrupted production of steel.

Approximately 150,000 steel workers struck during the Christmas weekend following the WLB's refusal to extend 214 wage contracts covering 350,000 workers, which expired Christmas Eve, and make retroactive any wage changes as a result of current negotiations.

They returned to work early this week when the board reversed its decision and agreed to extend the contracts on a retroactive basis.

The contracts of 268 other companies, employing roughly 200,000 additional workers and covering such concerns as U. S. Steel Corporation, and Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, begin to expire next week. They likewise were extended under the WLB directive, but a union spokesman said there was some confusion among the membership about this point.

"The purpose of this telegram," Murray told the union leaders, "is to advise all members of our organization that they are to continue at work in accordance with the expressed wishes of the President of the United States and the directive of the National War Labor Board which affords the necessary protection for our members, whilst international officials and other representatives of your union are given an opportunity to have the matter adjudicated in an orderly way, without impeding production or in any way interfering with the continuity of operations in the steel industry."

Rail Pay Issue Hits New Snag

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (UP).—The wage dispute of the 15 non-operating rail unions reached a new impasse today when the Brotherhoods spurned President Roosevelt's arbitration proposal and the White House gave no immediate hint of the next move.

A statement bearing on correspondence among the President, the non-operating unions and the carriers was made public by the White House in an effort to set the record straight in the increasingly tangled controversy.

The statement, was a simple exposition of carrier and union views.

"The President, in a letter written to B. M. Jewell, non-operatives' spokesman, on Dec. 30, declared his position as follows:

"The granting of overtime or a payment in lieu of overtime from now on, as was done for the operating group, naturally would not in any event reduce what the non-operating employes would be entitled to under Judge Vinson's order.

"But if I am to arbitrate the question of what should be given for overtime in the future, I could not be debarred in advance from considering whether or not there is merit in the carriers' contention. I say this in order that there is no misunderstanding on your part or on the part of the carriers of the scope of the issue to be arbitrated by me."

France Strikes at Nazis

French patriots derailed this train recently. Destroying nearly all the cars, traffic on the road was interrupted for five days. The photo shows repairs on the railroad being carried out under the supervision of police.

ILD Hits Biddle in Mrs. Browder Case

Excoriating the refusal of Attorney General Biddle to consider cancellation of the warrant of deportation against Mrs. Earl Browder, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense, made public yesterday a statement on the case adopted by the National Board of the organization.

The Attorney General's action was characterized in the statement as "beyond even ordinary political persecution," and "an example of such pure brutality as we have associated with fascism itself."

The statement made public by Mr. Marcantonio pointed out that Mrs. Browder is the wife of an American citizen, mother of three minor children who are also American citizens. Congress has specifically provided that the Attorney General shall have discretion to suspend deportation and regularize the residence of persons whose deportation would work hardship on their families, the statement pointed out, and this is the only known case in which Biddle has refused so to act.

"We call upon the people of the United States to express their indignation against Attorney General Biddle's action, and to join us in urging the President to overrule him," the statement said.

AMG Promises to Sweep Out Fascists

NAPLES, Saturday, Jan. 1 (UP).—A wholesale policy for the removal of Italian Fascists from public office by categories rather than individually was announced today by Allied Military Government officials for Campagna province in the southwest part of the country.

In proceedings against individuals more than 600 Italian officials had been removed six weeks after the occupation of the Naples region alone, and the total for the Campagna region was probably more than 1,000 by now, it was said. Officials estimated that the new wholesale removals might double that total.

The new policy was embodied in a letter from AMG regional headquarters addressed to the prefects in Naples province and the adjoining provinces to the east—Avelino and Benevento.

The letter directed the prefects to remove from public and semipublic positions all Italians who had been members of the "Squadristi" (from which the volunteer militia was created by Royal decree, Feb. 10, 1923), the black shirt "march on Rome" organization, which enabled Fascism to become the government of the country, the "Sciarpia Littorio"—those decorated with fascist emblems for conspicuous party service—and the "Gerarchi" or party emblems for conspicuous party service—and the "Gerarchi" or party leaders.

The four categories of fascists

(Continued on Page 2)

Jewish Socialist Hits Polish Gov't

Within the framework of the Polish government-in-exile a voice has been raised denouncing that government because it contains "reactionary groups hampering the realization of democracy in present-day as well as future Poland," it was reported from London yesterday.

The speaker was Emanuel Szerer, Jewish member of the Polish National Council, an appointive advisory body of 19 members set up to give apparent representation to different political groups.

Szerer is leader of the Polish Jewish Socialist Party, and was appointed to the Council in June, 1943.

Szerer called for a cleanup of reactionary elements within the government and within the Polish Army, insisting that anti-Semitism was being encouraged and fostered in the armed forces.

Tehran Big Story of 1943, Say Unionists

It was too easy, this New Year's assignment: asking union members and men on the street what was the biggest news story of 1943.

One would have gotten more variety any other year except the year of the conferences at Moscow and Tehran.

"The biggest story: what was it?" I asked a Times Square news dealer near the Cross Roads Cafe.

"What sold the most papers?" I asked.

"The meeting of the big three," he replied.

Folks bought many more papers with the pictures of Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill sitting down together, than they bought about the Lonergan story, he said.

So few people picked the Lonergan case that they were lost in the shuffle.

TEHRAN MARCHES ON

Of course the Lonergan case is a dead news duck today. And the Tehran and Moscow stories keep marching on with every statement by Eisenhower, Devers and President Roosevelt about the coming attack.

"Tehran" keeps repeating itself

(Continued on Page 2)

Beginning Monday, Jan. 3rd

A SENSATIONAL SERIES
by
JAMES S. ALLEN
Foreign Editor

★ Ramifications of Argentine Bolivian Coup
★ Fascist Threat in Mexico
★ Role of Catholic Church in Latin America
★ U. S. Economic and Political Policy in Latin America
★ Spain and the American Hemisphere

Art Young's Last Words Spoken to Gurley Flynn Were of Faith in People

By Art Shields

Art Young's last words were a political testament of his faith in the people, his confidence in the future.

They were said to his old friend, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, as he dined with her and her sister Catherine at the New Starlight Restaurant on Irving Place, shortly before he died last Wednesday night.

"I sometimes get lonely," he told his old friend, "but I'm never discouraged. I know we'll have Socialism even if I don't live to see it."

The grand old people's artist was jolly that evening, however, though tired. He had just finished addressing New Year's cards to many friends, including one to Robert Minor, assistant general secretary of the Communist Party, and his wife, Lydia, and to Fred Ellis, Daily Worker artist.

HAILED TEHRAN

These missives showed Art's happiness at the people's successes. In his cards to the Minors and to Ellis he had penned the gleeful line—"And Now Tehran!"—alongside a drawing of himself and the Four Freedoms and the slogan: "It's a long road, but now we are getting somewhere."

The cards were signed, "Special to Bob and Lydia," and "Special for Fred."

Art told Elizabeth Gurley Flynn that Bob and Lydia were "about my oldest friends. I guess I've known them about 30 years."

He had known Miss Flynn nearly as long.

The friendship was more than personal. Art Young and Minor had worked together in the closest comradeship in the old Masses, and Art had crusaded for American-Soviet friendship for 26 years and had watched the growing influence of the Communist Party with the utmost enthusiasm, as this writer can testify.

And he was one of the editors of the New Masses till his death.

ART AND THE "DAILY"

Art read the Daily Worker carefully each day. He would comment on "Daily" articles when he met his old friends, and he chided one comrade for quoting the Times

(Continued on Page 3)

Already 24 Miles West of Big Base

LONDON, Dec. 31 (UP).—Soviet troops today captured the Ukrainian rail junction of Zhitomir, blasting another prop from the crumbling German lines guarding the approaches to pre-war Poland, while in White Russia they tightened their siege arc around Vitebsk by cutting the next to last escape route from the city.

Moving ever westward on the eighth day of their new offensive, Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's men took Zhitomir, a city of 95,000 on a main highway and railroad to Warsaw, by "resolute storming," said the daily war bulletin broadcast by the Moscow Radio.

A total of more than 150 towns were taken today by Vatutin's army, making a grand total of nearly 1,500 liberated since the Soviet offensive began moving westward last week after a six-week German counter-drive toward Kiev was blasted.

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (ICN).—Mikhail Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, yesterday presented the Suvorov Order to Marshal Stalin.

CUT VITEBSK-ORSHA LINE

In White Russia Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army cut the highway running 50 miles from Vitebsk to Orsha, leaving the Germans a single railroad as their only escape line. The highway is three to five miles east of the railroad and it was estimated that the Germans had no more than a 10-mile escape corridor.

The bulletin reported general gains on Vatutin's widening front. A Soviet spearhead pushing westward from Korosten, which fell on Wednesday, took the town of Ostapy, 17 miles to the west and 42 miles from the pre-1939 Polish border.

Another column closing in on Berdichev, last German bulge in the Soviet lines 25 miles south of Zhitomir, took the railroad town of Kodnya, 14 miles north of Berdichev. Vuina, 15 miles south of Berdichev, also was taken, indicating that the Soviets were driving southward toward the old Rumanian border, threatening to pocket tens of thousands of Germans inside the Dnieper River bend. Vuina is about 90 miles from Rumania.

TAKE ZHITOMIR

The town of Pogrebishche, a railway junction 40 miles southeast of Berdichev, also fell to Vatutin's southern wing. His northern wing captured the town of Radogozhka, 15 miles west of Korosten, while in the center the town of Vatslavpol, 24 miles west of Zhitomir and about 41 miles from the old Polish border, also was taken.

By taking Zhitomir the Soviets re-won all the territory they had yielded during the six-week German counter-offensive. Zhitomir was captured on Nov. 13 during Vatutin's first surge westward and yielded six days later.

The bulletin also reported that Bagramian's men had struck westward from Nevel, 67 miles north of Vitebsk, to start broadening the White Russian Front. More than 60 points fell in the opening day of that new surge.

Ramirez Bans All Parties

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 31 (UP).—The government today ordered the dissolution of all Argentine political parties.

Previously the government had forbidden political activities by the parties without suppressing them entirely.

The new decree, it was explained, was taken in accordance with the aims of the June 4 revolution, which ousted President Ramon Castillo in favor of Gen. Ramirez, to end corrupt practises by political parties.

5th Army in Sight Of San Vittore

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Dec. 31 (UP).—Front reports said tonight that Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Americans had pushed to within 1,000 yards of the mountain village of San Vittore, astride a direct road to the German communications hub of Cassino only six miles away, and headquarters reports said it was "quite likely" that San Vittore has fallen.

(United Press correspondent Reynolds Packard reported in a dispatch datelined "the outskirts of San Vittore" yesterday that American patrols had been fighting the Germans in the town, which was a shambles from shellfire.)

Canadians of the Eighth Army on the Adriatic Front gained an other mile beyond Ortona in the face of heavy machine gun fire and seized high ground about 10 miles below the Adriatic port of Pescara, while patrols were combing through German positions in the Majella Mountains, right anchor of the German line 18 miles southwest of Ortona.

Fifth Army troops on the western coast smashed across the Craigliano Estuary in what apparently was a large-scale operation aimed at the Rome road junction of Minturno, but no details were released here.

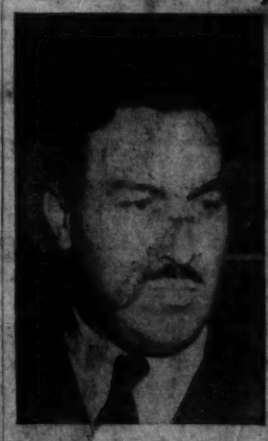
Fall of Minturno would complicate German communications south from Cassino toward the coast and would threaten all their positions south of Cassino with encirclement.

Continue Pounding of Invasion Coast

LONDON, Dec. 31 (UP).—Almost never - ending fleets of American and British warplanes, including giant formations of U. S. Flying Fortresses and Liberators, today blasted a pre-invasion path of destruction all the way from the so-called "rocket-gun" coast of northern France to the Paris area.

Possibly new record - shattering aerial armadas, believed numbering into thousands and carrying forward a mighty 36-hour long nonstop pounding of northern France, shuttled to and from Britain almost without a break in formations in a great New Year's Eve climax to 12 months of record-breaking assaults against Europe.

To Talk at Rally



Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., an outstanding crusader for full citizenship rights for the Negro people, will be one of the speakers at the 20th Anniversary of the Daily Worker and Lenin Memorial meeting at Madison Square Garden, Monday, Jan. 10.

Central - Adult
Coo.

Year-End Rout In the East

By a Veteran Commander

On the War Fronts

THERE is little doubt that the German Army as a whole (except the General Staff and the High Command, of course) does not yet know what hit it, and how hard.

As a matter of fact the rout of von Mannstein's twenty-two divisions in a way exceeds in importance the destruction of an equal number of divisions at Stalingrad (at Stalingrad there was considerably less armor involved). A year ago a German salient, hanging on to an enormously long line of communications, was picked off at Stalingrad. Now it is a Soviet salient which broke the German front when German lines of communications were comparatively short. Soviet troops are more than halfway between Stalingrad and Berlin. This greatly enhances the importance of the Zhitomir rout (this is, of course, a misnomer for the Vatutin victory because the rout of Mannstein is really taking place on a 185-mile front, 60 to 75 miles in depth) in relation to the Stalingrad victory.

The German High Command made a fatal blunder when it used its sorely needed reserves in the abortive counter-offensive before Kiev. It gave the Germans nothing, except a six-week delay of Vatutin's march to the Dniester and the Carpathians, a delay which the Germans, furthermore, did not exploit for the evacuation of the right-bank Ukraine and the Crimea. Thus the situation today is no better for the Germans than it was six weeks ago, except that twenty-two of their best divisions have been routed, and that they have that much less reserve power.

Vatutin's troops, engulfing isolated German garrisons which have lost contact with the central command and by-passing German tank columns stuck in the snow, are thrusting forward along two main directions: from Korosten westward toward Sarny and from Kazatin southwestward to Vinnitza and Zhmerinka. Zhitomir and even Berdichev now are of secondary importance because they have lost their "railroad value."

This victory is perhaps the biggest thing yet in this year, but one should not conclude from that that the Germans are through. There is little doubt that they will rally before the line running from Vinnitza to Proskurov, Rovno and Sarny. They will have the Southern Bug as a protective obstacle before Vinnitza and the Sluch before Shepetovka and Novograd-Volynsk. The rivers are probably frozen, but artillery and aviation can convert a frozen river into an awful mess of ice-cakes which neither man nor boat can easily cross.

Meanwhile, General Malinovski is advancing on Nikopol from Zaporozhie while at Krivoi Rog and Kirovograd the Germans are still expending men and weapons in futile counter-attacks.

Up north General Bagramyan is tightening the noose around Vitebsk.

* * *

AFTER giving Berlin a 2,500-ton treatment on Wednesday night, more than 2,000 American and British bombers (1,300 American) blasted targets in Southwest Germany. It is reported that one of the targets was the poison gas factory at Ludwigshafen. The so-called "rocket-coast" of France also was hit.

The Eighth Army pushed slowly toward Pescara and has reached a point eight miles from Chieti, capital of Abruzzi. The Fifth stormed another mountain in the direction of Cassino.

* * *

U. S. MARINES have captured the important air strip on Cape Gloucester (New Britain). Eighteen Japanese planes were downed during our air attack on Rabaul.

Procope Gets 'Religion' to Evade U. S. Curb

By Oakley Johnson

Hjalmar Procope, Minister of Finland accredited to the United States Government, whose country is at war with Britain and the Soviet Union but not yet with the United States, has been hedged around by the State Department with severe restrictions.

But a story has come to me of certain shady activities that Procope is carrying on under a religious guise, making use of traveling Finnish preachers to circumvent the United States Government.

First, however, let me list the troubles that have piled up around the representative of Mannerheim Finland, Hitler's partner in World War II:

1—About the beginning of March, 1942, Uncle Sam, it appears, gave orders that the members of the Finnish Legation in Washington, D. C., were not to travel around the country. No announcement was made, but newspaper men gradually became aware of the situation. It meant that Procope's direct ties with Finnish agents here were cut, and that his sources of information about this country's war effort and about shipments to our Allies were definitely curtailed.

2.—On July 17, the same year, the Finnish consulate throughout the country were ordered to close by Aug. 1. This move did even more to cut Procope's ties with his agents and separate him from his sources of information. The closing of the Finnish consulates was announced in the press.

3—Uncle Sam told Procope and his legation crowd not to issue any statements, but this order, like the first one, was not publicized. Newspapermen gradually arrived at the fact, that's all. As Glen Perry said in the New York Sun, Dec. 15, speaking of the usual "prompt" payment of the Finnish debt, **"The Finnish Legation here is forbidden to make any announcement at all in regard to this or any other matters. . . ."**

The situation now is that, while Procope is still "recognized," he's no longer much of a "listening post" for Hitler, except in dinner parties with Cliveden Set ladies and gents.

At least, that's what the State Department supposes.

But by a strange coincidence Procope took a religious turn right after Uncle Sam told him not to travel around the country. He decided that Washington, D. C., needed a Finnish Church.

Legation representatives arranged, therefore, with a German Lutheran Church to use their premises for services in the Finnish language. Finnish services are held every few weeks in the Luther Place Memorial Church, Thomas Circle, 14th and N St., N.W.

This was fairly easy to arrange, because the majority of Finns, like the majority of Germans, are Lutherans, only of a different Synod. The Finnish Lutheran churches are affiliated to the Suomi (Finnish) Synod, which had ecclesiastical headquarters in Abo. The Suomi Synod is a state church organization, responsible to the Finnish government.

When the secretary of the German Lutheran Church was asked about the Finnish services, she said: **"The people at the Finnish Legation thought it would be nice to have church services for the Finns here in the nation's capital, so they came to us and asked us if they could use the church for services occasionally, and we agreed."**

There's only one peculiar thing about the Finnish church in Washington. **It has no regular pastor.** Apparently it doesn't want a regular pastor.

The idea is that different Finnish preachers come to Washington every month or so, from different parts of the country, to preach there. First preacher to be pastor-for-a-day at Washington, D. C., was none other than the **Rev. Frans Yrjo Joki** of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church at 752—44th St., Brooklyn. He preached in Washington on Memorial Day, April 30, 1942, less than a month after the Finnish Legation members were restricted from travel.

Incidentally, Reverend Joki is the man who addressed a Finnish "Independence Day" anniversary celebration on Dec. 6 at the Julia Richman High School, 2nd Ave. and 67th St., Manhattan. I am informed that **at this meeting, speaking in Finnish, he prayed for God's blessing on the president of Finland and on the success of Finnish arms, but said never a word about President Roosevelt or the United Nations.**

Interestingly enough, when Reverend Joki had finished with his services, he and the whole congregation were invited over to Procope's headquarters, my informant tells me, and there they sat and drank tea and talked and had a very pleasant time indeed.

The whole affair—if you get what I mean—was a pleasant way of renewing contacts with old friends.

In fact, the tea and talk at Procope's house after church services is now **a regular thing** in Washington. And there's always **someone new to talk to,** for the preachers come from different parts of the country. It makes it more interesting.

Among the preachers who have gone several times each to Washington to preach and have tea at the Finnish Legation are the following in addition to the Reverend Joki:

Rev. V. J. Hannieth, Harlem Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church, 171 E. 121 St., New York, N. Y.; **Rev. Dr. Alfred Haapanen,** president of the Suomi Synod, Hancock, Michigan; and **Rev. Matti Sallmen,** Crystal Falls, Mich.

The Suomi College is in Hancock, Mich., and during the Soviet-Finnish War recruits for Mannerheim were drilled on the college campus.

Reverend Sallmen of Crystal Falls, who is one of the prime movers in the attempt to organize Finnish-Americans to support Mannerheim Finland, came from Finland only a few years ago. He hails from the town of Lapua, well-known as the cradle of Finnish fascism.

The aim of Reverend Sallmen and Reverend Joki and their associates is, primarily, to mobilize sentiment against the rising demand for a United States declaration of war on Finland.

In all of this, do we—or do we not—see the fine hand of Hjalmar Procope?

Procope Reply Is Fascist Lie

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

Hjalmar Procope, still Finnish minister in this country, follows the characteristic Nazi line in reply to Soviet charges of Finnish atrocities and savagery in the Soviet Karelian republic.

The Soviet Information Bureau had said two days ago that the fascist Finns were burning down and pillaging the city of Petrozavodsk, the Karelian capital. To which Procope replies that the Soviet citizens themselves scorched the town when it was first lost in October, 1941.

But as Maurice Hindus and other writers have pointed out, the Russians in retreat wrecked only such buildings as were of strategic value. The fascist Finns, allied with Hitler, are trying to obliterate everything in the path of their retreat, adding terrible slaughters to their other crimes.

Tehran, the Big Story of 1943

(Continued from Page 1)

with the regularity of rapid fire artillery when you visit union halls. But sometimes a good, live, win-the-war fellow comes through with a different answer.

Pete Bisantz, AB, and former star guard on St. Ignatius High School in Buffalo, has his special angle and a reason behind it.

Pete was all out of breath when I met him the first time. He had just given everything he had into an uproarious act of Casey at the Bat in the noon-time show of the USO at NMU hiring hall.

Four hundred convoy vets were belly-laughing together as I grabbed the artist and gave him the question.

But Pete had his answer: "Italy," he said, "the collapse of Italian resistance." That's the big story, he said. Italy, he argued, paved the way for Tehran.

I got Pete's background on Italy still better when one of his friends told me of Pete's record in the fight against Mussolini.

FOUGHT MUSSOLINI

Pete won a naval citation for heroism in this fight, and I bulldozed him into telling me the story.

"Seventeen Italian torpedo planes attacked us together," he said, and "ten Nazi planes too in the western Mediterranean."

"They shot down my Navy gunner. I was the leader. I took his place. I missed the first plane as it came right at me with its tracer bullets making a criss cross pattern with our 20 millimeters. I missed the second one too. But the third plane blew up. Blew up a few feet from the ship.

"Next day we got the good news. Italy was out of the war. No more Italian planes."

Yes, said Pete, Italy was his story.

George Mooney, AB, who was shanghaied in 1919 onto a ship carrying munitions to Novorossisk, was set on just one story answer, however—Tehran.

George has been waiting 24 years for the inter-nations' unity cemented on the high Iranian plateau.

So many more seamen said the same thing that I soon stopped counting. The gist of their comment was that Tehran meant victory over Hitler in 1944, meant peace and democracy thereafter.

TEHRAN SCORES AGAIN

Over at the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union hall at 80 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, Local 1225, Tehran scored overwhelmingly.

Peter Sperling of 78-20 Thirty-second Ave., Jackson eights, L. I., voted for the victories in North Africa, Sicily and Italy as the biggest American news stories. They led to Tehran, he told his shopmates and friends at Local 1225's headquaters.

But others pretty unitedly held out for Tehran and the Moscow conference that came shortly before.

Tehran means victories for the people on the home fronts as well as abroad, said such 1225 members as Mario Gilberti, 173 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn; David Chriss of 3051 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, and Charles Lewandowski of 616-60th St., Brooklyn.

HELP ORGANIZING

Tehran, said Chriss and Gilberti, has delivered a paralyzing blow to the red-baiters.

One of the men is in the midst of an organizing campaign in his shop. Red-baiting was the anti-unionists' chief weapon. It's a pretty sick weapon since Tehran, however.

One gets similar answers in many other places. Partly of course, because Tehran is so fresh in readers minds; also because the Tehran story grows with the results of the new unity. But basically because the people want to win the war.

Prestes 46 on Jan. 3; Vargas Gets Appeal

LUIS CARLOS PRESTES

In connection with the 46th birthday of the Brazilian anti-fascist Luis Carlos Prestes on Jan. 3, which is being commemorated throughout Latin America with renewed demands for his freedom, the Council for Pan - American Democracy yesterday wired President Getulio Vargas of Brazil as follows:

"January 3 is the birthday of the great anti-fascist leader Luis Carlos Prestes. In the spirit of the United Nations of which Your Excellency's country is part, and of the policy of hemisphere unity which you have so splendidly carried out, the Council for Pan-American Democracy respectfully urges you to grant Prestes his freedom."

A message was also sent to Sr. Luis Batlle, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Uruguay and one of the organizers of a mass meeting to be held in Montevideo on Jan. 3. The message conveyed to the meeting the Council's support of the Uruguay free Prestes campaign.

AMG Promises To Oust Fascists

(Continued from Page 1)

thus ordered to be wiped out were determined by questionnaires issued to officials, teachers and civilian employes of "Gerarchi," filled out under oath, backed up by Italian government files, police records and through AMG and other allied intelligence service reports.

Virtually all appointments and promotions which have been made principally because of fascist merit will be annulled, with the prefects of the three provinces being given discretionary powers to that effect.

All Italian officials holding German or Japanese decorations "who have unquestionably received such honors because of their assistance in furthering the fascist cause" also are to be dismissed.

Furthermore, the prefects were told to remove from office "other fascists guilty of attacks against personal liberties."

The new directive, it was pointed out, gives the Allied Military government a simple weapon for removing "reformed" fascists seeking to retain their positions by paying lip service or token cooperation to the Allies without the necessity of complicated charges, countercharges, investigations and appeals.

UAW Board to Meet on Jan. 7

DETROIT, Dec. 31 (FP).—In the face of refusal by General Motors, Ford and Chrysler to consider demands for wage increases made by the United Auto Workers (CIO), the international executive board of the UAW will meet in special strategy session in Chicago Jan. 7, Pres. R. J. Thomas announced here.

Top Jail Terms Given 7 in Bioff Case

(By United Press)

Six Chicago racketeers today were given maximum penalties of 10 years in Federal Prison and a $10,000 fine each for "shaking down" the motion picture industry for a million dollars.

A seventh defendant in the 11-week trial, Louis Kaufman, Newark, N. J. labor leader with no previous criminal record, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment and fined $10,000.

Those given the maximum sentence are John Roselli, army private and former husband of movie actress June Lang; Paul De Lucia; Louis Compagna, Charles Gioe, Frank Maritote, and Phil D'Andrea.

Two others indicted on the extortion charge last March were Frank Nitti, who committed suicide in Chicago the day the indictment was returned, and Ralph Pierce, who was exonerated during the trial by a directed verdict of acquittal. All figured in a trial in which William Bioff, former labor leader, was the star government witness.

Invasion Chief Says Good-Bye to Old Staff

Stepping from a plane somewhere in Italy, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the forces to invade Europe from the west, says good-bye to British General Sir Bernard L. Montgomery. (Montgomery, incidentally, will be joining Eisenhower in Great Britain soon, since he has been named invasion chief of the British forces under Eisenhower.) Gen. "Ike" was making his last tour of the front. Gen. H. M. Wilson takes over the Mediterranean command.

Baltics' Choice to Join Soviets Was for All Time, Leader Says

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.—**"The Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian peoples have themselves, once and for all, decided their vital problems and will surrender their charter of liberties to no one,"** declared J. Paleckis, presiddent of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, in **War and the Working Class.**

The great Baltic leader's statement was called forth by anti-Soviet activity abroad of pro-Hitler emigres from the Baltic republics. As the Red Army's victorious advance brings nearer the hour of liberation for the Baltic republics, these reactionary cliques are drawing up memoranda and presenting them to Allied leaders in the hope of getting support for their aim of **"wresting from the Soviet Union its integral parts—the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics."**

Before the Baltic Republics entered the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, they had only a **"pseudo-independence,"** Paleckis said. **"For two decades,"** he pointed out, **"these republics merely served as tools for the imperialist states."**

And "equally fictitious" was the democracy enjoyed by the people of these Baltic states. **"Power was captured by small cliques of politicians and businessmen, who accumulated wealth at the expense of pauperizing the people."**

CITES HISTORICAL TIES

Going still further back in the history of northern Europe, Paleckis pointed out that even back in the Middle Ages, the Lithuanian Prince Mindovg concluded alliances with the Russian Alexander Nevsky against the German invaders.

More recently, the Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians fought side by side with the Russian people against the tsarist regime in 1905 and 1917.

Paleckis revealed that after separation of the Baltic states from close contact with Russia, the economy and population of the Baltic countries had declined.

"The splendid ports of Latvia and Estonia are almost at a standstill," he said. "The fairly big industry which existed in Lithuania and in Latvia in the past has withered away. In 1913, fully 36,000 workers were employed in the large steel and textile mills of Estonia, whereas in 1940 their number had dwindled to 17,000. The 14,000 workers who were in the Krenholm Textile Mills in Narva in 1914 had become a mere 2,000 in 1940."

NAZI HAVOC

Thousands of machines are rusting in Riga, Vilnius, Tallinn and other industrial cities, he said, where big factory buildings are sinking to ruin. And unemployment, during those years of alleged independence before 1940, was the "scourge of the Baltic." Hundreds of thousands emigrated to South America, to Africa, to any country where they hoped they could find work.

A great gulf developed between the common people and the reactionary ruling circles, Paleckis wrote. "When, finally, the left majority won the election of 1926 in the Seim in Lithuania, the reactionaries staged a military coup and set up a fascist dictatorship," he pointed out.

Similarly in the two other Baltic states.

"In Latvia and Estonia, fascist coups were carried out by the reactionary cliques in 1934," he said. "After the establishment of the fascist dictatorships, the people of the Baltic countries were completely disfranchised and terror and arbitrary rule reigned supreme."

When the events of 1940 led to the overthrow of these reactionary cliques in each of the Baltic countries, the people were happy. They elected their genuine representatives to their parliaments, and these people's parliaments proclaimed "that these countries were Soviet Republics and were joining the Soviet Union as full-fledged members of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

JOINED USSR

"The session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on Aug. 5, 1940, admitted these republics into the Soviet Union," he stated.

"This significant act has been recorded in the Constitution of the USSR. The subsequent elections of Soviet institutions in all the Baltic Republics again demonstrated the unanimity of the peoples of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Supreme Soviets in each republic were elected by the people, and constitutions for each were approved. Radical social and economic reorganization was accomplished in a brief time, and the scope of the creative work and achievements in all branches of the national economy and culture convinced the Baltic peoples that they did not err in their choice."

The Baltic peoples are today threatened by the greatest danger in their history, the danger of enslavement and destruction, Paleckis said, and asks, **"Who but the Soviet Union and the Red Army are bringing them salvation from this danger?"**

Paleckis ridicules the emigre Baltic reactionaries who conspire with pro-Hitler Finns and pro-Hitler Poles to hatch plans for "blocs" and "federations" of all sorts. There has even been a "Baltoscandia" drawn up and mapped, to consist of the Baltic countries, the Scandinavian countries, Poland and Czechoslovakia. But Paleckis comments: **"It is a curious thing that even in the barrooms of far-away America the concoctors of this federative house of cards cannot agree on such a problem as Vilnius!"**

[Vilnius, or Vilna, is the Lithuanian city seized by reactionary Poland, which the Soviet Government returned to Lithuania in 1939, before Lithuania went Soviet.]

Paleckis in his concluding paragraphs points out that the Baltic troops in the Red Army, united with the Russians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Uzbeks, Byelorussians and all the rest of the Soviet peoples, are forging ever stronger bonds of friendship in joint battle against Nazi slavery.

For a Speedy Victory in '44—LaGuardia

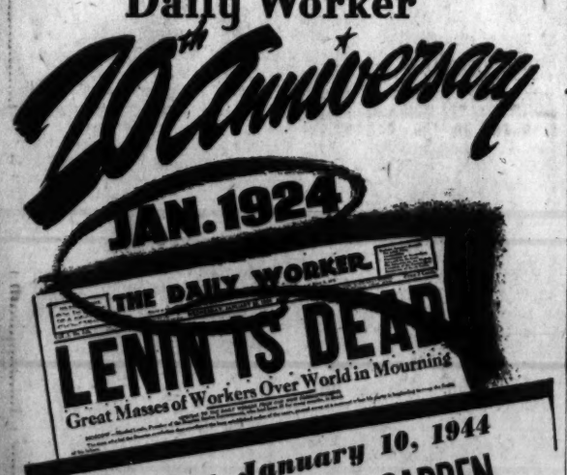
Mayor LaGuardia greeted all New Yorkers on the eve of the New Year yesterday with a prayer for "speedy, complete and victorious ending of the war."

The lesson of the war, he said, should "serve to impress upon all the people of the world the necessity of so arranging a new world that it will not happen again for centuries to come."

"I wish for my city continued peace," he added, "continued prosperity, health and happiness. We have been and must continue to be an example for the world to follow of neighborliness, understanding, sympathy and friendship among all people, of all races, religions and creeds. That is New York. Without it we cease to exist.

"Let us continue to be the outstanding city of our country not in size, not in material wealth, not in monumental buildings, but in our spiritual greatness, in our love for country, in our devotion to our American institutions, and our determination to keep alive the true, real living purpose of democracy and brotherhood among men."

Daily Worker 20th Anniversary



Monday, January 10, 1944

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Notes on the Soviet People at War

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW.—In the Karel district of Soviet Georgia the collective farmers have on their own built two irrigation canals, one about six miles long and the other four miles, which together will water approximately 3,400 acres. Of this land, 900 acres was not previously under cultivation. The canals were built entirely with local resources, without drawing on state funds.

* * *

On the day Kiev was liberated, actors of the Moscow Vakhtangov Theater gave concerts at the city's edge for airmen returning to their airdromes from raids on the German lines. The very next day, crossing the Dnieper on the Red Army's pontoon bridges, these actors performed in the Kiev Central Cinema before a crowded house.

Twenty-nine Moldavian guerrillas—upholders of the good name of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic—have been decorated by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet for valor in fighting behind the German lines.

* * *

In commemoration of the life and work of Academician Sergei Spasokukotsky, eminent Russian surgeon who died recently, the Soviet Government has established three annual prizes of 20,000 rubles each for the best works on surgery. A full collection of Spasokukotsky's writings will be published during 1944, and his bust will be placed on the premises of the Pirogov Hospital in Moscow.

* * *

Guerrillas played a most important part in the liberation of Gomel, according to K. Malin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party organization. In five days preceding the capture of the city, a single guerrilla group in the area blew up 11 German trains, destroyed 44 trucks and two tanks, disrupted some 200 miles of enemy communications and killed from ambush 245 Hitler soldiers.

Other guerrilla groups in the area caused similar losses to the enemy.

* * *

In the October Socialist emulation contest in industry, 64 aircraft factories and 33 tank factories won laurels for accomplishment, as compared with 49 aircraft factories and 27 tank factories which won similar laurels in September.

"We cannot have all we want if our soldiers and sailors are to have all they need."
—Franklin D. Roosevelt

EVERYBODY EVERY PAYDAY 10 BUY WAR BONDS

'Socialist' OK's Defeat at 'Peace Now' Rally

Hartmann Here Urges Hitler Deal

How long will the authorities permit "Peace Now" speakers to bawl Hitler propaganda from New York platforms on the eve of Europe's invasion?

Wednesday night Dr. George Hartmann, "Peace Now" chairman and Socialist Party candidate for Governor of New York on a defeatist platform last November, violently denounced the American war effort; warmly defended the Axis demand for other people's territory and urged an immediate negotiated peace in an address on West 57th St.

Hartmann spoke in a small auditorium connected with Carnegie Hall and seating some 300 people.

It was a small, but well-dressed and fanatical group of America Firsters, Republican defeatists, some Norman Thomas Socialists, some clerical fascists and a few embittered ex-pacifists, who have been sucked in by Hitler propaganda.

CHEER ATTACKS ON FDR

Every attack on President Roosevelt and the war was widely applauded.

And no one booed mention of Hitler.

No speaker, in fact, gave Hitler more than a gentle wrist slap that seemed almost a caress.

Hartmann asserted again and again that America was responsible for the war with Japan and that the Axis nations had a right to more land and a right to colonial raw materials.

"The surest way to lose the peace is to win the war," he shouted again and again.

His speech, made from a platform plastered with a big "Stop This War" sign in red letters, was a modern edition of the Stop-the-War speeches that caused President Lincoln to jail the Copperhead chief, Clement L. Vallandigham in 1862.

Hartmann's group has been saying these things at other meetings in Philadelphia and elsewhere in company with such persons as Mrs. Robert Taft, wife of the defeatist Republican Senator from Ohio.

Wednesday night, however, saw a new face in the stop-war coalition.

That was David Mason, associate editor of the Catholic Worker, whose alliance with the negotiated peace movement is a slap in the face of the patriotic masses of Catholic workers and the many patriotic Catholic leaders.

Mason did not make an original speech. He merely read excerpts from the Pope's Christmas Eve speech.

USES POPE'S NAME

Hartmann said he spoke as a Protestant and a "Gentile." He asserted that "We in the Peace Now Movement have the definite approval of the Pope," a statement that many patriotic Catholics will bitterly resent.

No speaker said a word against German air raids and vandalism. But Hartmann wailed about "historic shrines" in "Florence and Heidelberg" "burned to ashes."

Much of his speech developed the German Lebensraum theory that the world is divided into "Have" and "Have-Not" nations—Hartmann used those terms again and again.

The "Haves," that is the Allied nations, he explained, must make "contributions" to the "Have-Nots," that is, the Axis nations.

He protested strongly against the idea of confining the Japanese to their own islands.

Hartmann said his movement was leading the "Stop-This-War" campaign. He urged everyone present to work to get the war stopped at once.

The Daily Worker reporter saw the following shameful scene at the end:

A bent, well-tailored old man hugged Hartmann's hand after the meeting, said he had a boy "over there," and begged him to try to "Stop this" now.

Hartmann, smilingly, promised that he would, but added that "They" will accuse him of trying to "damage" the soldiers' morale. He did not deny the charge.

Death Rate Here Up for 4th Week

According to statistics released yesterday by the Health Commissioner of New York, Ernest L. Stebbins, the general death rate in New York increased for the fourth consecutive week.

The week ending December 25th showed a general death rate of 16.9 per 1,000 population, the highest weekly rate since the fourth week of 1929, when it was 18.1.

Pneumonia deaths totalled 75 more than the previous week, the complete amount being 235 deaths. Influenza victims rose to 23, eight more than the week before.

Infant mortality was 44.9 per 1,000 live births, as against 27.5 recorded for the week ending Dec. 18.

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Art Young's Words To Gurley Flynn

(Continued from Page 1)

to him recently: **"I read the Daily Worker and I get my news straight,"** he told her.

No thought of death was in Art's mind as he chatted gaily with the Flynn's Wednesday evening.

He told them that he hoped to live at least 20 more years. (He died at 77.) There was work yet to do, and he remarked that Mother Ella Reeve Bloor and Bernard Shaw were still vigorous in the '80's.

Art said he had sold his little place at Bethel, Conn., where he housed his collection of nearly 60 years of artistic creation. And that gave him a little money to live on a while longer, he added.

"HONORED ARTIST"

Miss Flynn couldn't help thinking of a wistful remark that Art had made to another friend some time ago. Art said that in the Soviet Union he would be an honored artist of the republic and wouldn't need to worry about the problem of existence.

Art could have been rich like some others had he taken the money that Hearst offered him again and again through Bristane, whom Art used to caricature as "Whizzbrain."

But he took the path of struggle with the people instead.

But Art didn't let any worries disturb his last supper. One witty story after another was prompted by things his friends said. He chuckled, for instance, as he recounted the tale of the British Museum attendant, who remembered Lenin. Yes, he told a newspaperman after the Russian revolution, he remembered the little, bold man, whose head was always buried in books on economics. **"I wonder what's happened to him."**

Art cherished his friends. He recalled incidents of his friendship with Mother Anna Flynn's, Elizabeth's mother, and Tom Flynn, her father, and Bira, a sister who died, as they talked.

MOURNED BY MILLIONS

Art never forgot a friend. One of his last acts, apparently, was to mail out a New Year's card to Catherine Flynn after getting back to his home at the Hotel Irving that night. The card was post-marked 12:30 A. M., an hour after he died. Elizabeth's had been sent out early that day.

Art Young will be mourned by hundreds of thousands, yes millions of workers throughout the world.

"He was a people's artist with a Bolshevik spirit, a very fine comrade," said Miss Flynn yesterday.

"And his work will be remembered with the movement and the period that gave birth to his genius," said Fred Ellis.

Get your PENNIES into the SCRAP!

Chile to Check Axis Nationals

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 31 (UP).—Approximately 300 German and Italian nationals "whose activities constitute a danger for our basic institutions and for the external security of Chile" will be sent to different points of the country in January, the newspaper Ultimas Noticias said today.

A list of such nationals already has been compiled by investigators, the newspaper said.

Labor-People's Schools Meet a Growing Need

The past year has witnessed the emergence of a new type of a Labor-People's School.

The Labor-People's Schools have come into existence in response to a growing interest for education on the part of labor and civic progressive forces, stimulated by the people's war and the rising political stature of the unions.

The growing participation of the trade unions in government agencies, problems of social legislation and the consideration of post-war problems, have sharpened the interest of some leading trade unionists in the formation of labor schools.

The growth of political, anti-fascist consciousness has also generally aroused the interest in cultural problems affecting various strata of the population.

The war has also sharpened the question of education as discussed in academic circles, tending to bring closer certain progressive educators to organized labor and anti-fascist civic movements. Such educators are willing to make available their talents and knowledge in the cause of labor-people's education.

The Labor-People's Schools have, in varying degrees, in the main been sponsored by local trade union leaders, civic personalities and outstanding local educators. In the type of sponsorship is reflected the natural growth of these schools.

The curricula of the schools are oriented in the right direction by placing emphasis on labor and social science studies. A deficiency to be noted is that not enough emphasis is placed on cultural and current political problems of an ideological nature. Such topics should be tackled more in the form of lectures than in regular courses.

From official releases published by various labor-people's schools such as for instance the Tom Mooney School in San Francisco, we note that the schools are endeavoring to improve their work in the following direction:

1. To service local trade unions with classes, lectures and cultural activities.

2. To sponsor and stimulate forums and symposia on current social-political issues, with the active participation of unions, civic and political leaders, as well as educators. To develop the form of round-table discussions.

3. To become active in the discussions of post-war problems, as well as in the discussions on current educational and post-war educational issues.

The trade union movement, true to its traditions, should take an increasing interest in the discussions on education. As labor in the past helped the movement for public (grammar) schools, so it can now stimulate the movement for popular higher university learning, and for a progressive anti-fascist spirit in the colleges. The Labor-People's School can become an important link between the trade union movement and the general public in stimulating a campaign for higher learning and for a democratic progressive spirit in the schools.

The Labor-People's Schools cannot take the place of Marxian public education. All workers' schools should strive to shed old methods of teaching and activities. Politically and pedagogically, present-day American conditions, the history of the country and the labor movement should be the starting point both in the teaching and in the organization of the program of the various workers' schools. In addition to classes, such courses, lectures and forums should be developed that will aid in establishing the workers' schools as public ideological centers of Marxism and for the public appreciation of **Marxism as a "recognized school of thought in America."** The Workers' Schools should establish relationships with civic educational organizations and labor schools for joint discussions of Marxian contributions to education, American thought and labor problems.

How 'New Leader' Fights FDR Policy

By Mac Gordon

What is interesting about the recent New Leader "exposure" of a recent Yugoslav story in The Worker is the extent to which this vicious group of Social Democrats which controls the paper will go in order to combat the President's United Nations policy — if any further evidence on that point is necessary.

The story is doubtless familiar to Daily Worker readers. In the mail edition of The Worker of December 5, which rolled off the presses on December 2, there appeared a news item from Chicago which mentioned that the "Yugoslav people have formed their own democratic national assembly under the presidency of Dr. Ribar."

On December 4, the news was flashed here that the Yugoslav people had set up their own Provisional Government.

To the befuddled, or worse, Washington correspondent of the New Leader, the Provisional Government was the same as the national assembly (which had been set up in 1942), and The Worker "scoop" was irrefutable evidence that:

1) The Yugoslav Provisional Government was planned in Moscow;

2) The Communist International still exists;

3) American Communists were somehow in on the planning, knew the story in advance and slipped up by spilling the information about the Provisional Government before it was actually set up.

If the first story, in the issue of December 11, was the result of stupidity, which is doubtful since it got by the editor, there can be no such possible assumption concerning the story of the following week. This time the same correspondent makes a rather assinine attempt to bolster his tale after the Daily Worker revealed its stupidity.

CROCODILE TEARS

A couple of things should be noted about the incident. First, it came soon after the Tehran Declaration, and the New Leader was obviously worried about the reaction to Tehran. For instance, the very story that carries the "exposure" starts with this sentence: "Honest reporting requires setting down the frank words that the Capital's reaction to the Teheran Declaration was as bad politically as it was good militarily".

The tears, of course, are entirely crocodile. This is a newspaper dopester's way of saying what he wants to see happen.

One of the reasons given for the "politically bad reaction" is the fact that the Yugoslav Partisans had set up their "Communist" government immediately after the Tehran Conference. If, then, it could be proved that this government was planned by "Moscow" and that the Comintern still exists, then maybe the "bad reaction" conjured up by the correspondent might really materialize.

That the author naively hoped to create a sensation in the State Department and the diplomatic corps with his "exposure" is betrayed in another bit of circuitous newspaper talk: "But in Washington this evidence (the D. W. story —M.G.) has caused great excitement in various diplomatic embassies and is arousing deep perturbation in the State Department."

What is also revealing about the two New Leader stories is the manner in which this "workingclass" paper embraces Mikhailovitch and the reactionary Yugoslav monarchy, and reviles the heroic Partisan leadership whose contributions in the struggle against the Nazis have been universally hailed. The New Leader's anti-United Nation's policy leads it inevitably to support reactionary, anti-democratic regimes in Europe since democratic movements are necessarily pro-United Nations and all-inclusive of the democratic forces.

The current issue of the New Leader contains a more direct attack against the United Nations policy of the President. The Soviet Union is assailed as having become "bonapartist and imperialist" both in columns and in editorials.

The events of the last few years have evidently not changed the New Leader crowd a bit. They still stick by the statement made by one of their leaders, N. Chanin, two years ago, and repeatedly by David Dubinsky, to the effect that the last shot in this war will be fired from the United States against the Soviet Union.

* * *

It is well to remember that this group has a dominant voice in the State Committee of the American Labor Party. It explains why the State Committee has been adamant in its stand against ALP unity. This group fears the President's foreign policy because that policy is aimed at friendship, not enmity toward the U.S.S.R.

Recent reports indicate that the Social-Democratic leadership within the State Committee has decided on a primary fight in the spring elections of the State Committee, instead of accepting offers of unity with the overwhelming bulk of the party, which desires a unified party in support of the President's program.

It doesn't have much hope of winning the primaries, though it will fight to the bitter end. Its purpose is to use the primary fight to try to discredit and destroy the ALP if it doesn't win. That will be its peculiar contribution toward causing a defeat of the President in New York in 1944.

Pepper Says '44 Election to Be One of Most Crucial of All Time

"Nineteen hundred and forty-four is to be the year of one of the crucial elections of all time," declared Senator Claude Pepper (D.) of Florida, in an exclusive statement in the January, 1944, issue of **Fraternal Outlook**, published by the International Workers Order.

Senator Pepper said: "1944 is to be the year of one of the crucial elections of all time. The attitude of the government of the United States toward affairs abroad and at home will determine whether we have War Number III or not; whether men in the United States and all over the world have jobs, social security, decent homes, healthy children; whether there shall be international confusion and chaos or whether there shall be a lawful world worthy of those who have died for it.

"And what shall be the attitude of the government of the United States shall be determined by the people in the elections of 1944. None more than labor is affected. For it is the sons of the masses of the people who fight. It is the workers who want jobs. It is the people who want a better country and a better world. If labor does not fight for these things when the great decision is made in 1944, it will have no right to complain that they may be lost."

LABOR LEADERS UNITE

Exclusive statements were also made for **Fraternal Outlook** by A. F. Whitney, president, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Representative Vito Marcantonio (ALP) New York, and Councilman-elect Michael J. Quill, New York City, president of the Transport Workers Union, CIO.

A. F. Whitney in his statement declared: "The American people and millions of other people in the United Nations are now enduring short rations, the general rigors of war and the sorrows that come from loss of their loved ones on the battlefields. And for what? For the democratic right of free men to vote. We cannot keep faith with our sons and daughters in the armed forces if we fail to vote in the eventful elections that lie ahead. On the world's battle fronts, they are giving their lives for democracy; then let us make democracy more efficient on the home front. We who fail to vote, have little if any more voice in government than the slaves who live under the cruel Axis tyranny. American labor learned from the 1942 elections what happens when it fails to vote in its full strength. American labor will keep faith in 1944 and will vote in all elections in every state."

Representative Vito Marcantonio, sponsor of the anti-poll tax bill, declared: "In America's war for survival labor has performed two signal tasks: it has furnished millions of its best sons and daughters for our armed forces and has brought America's war production to unprecedented levels.

"In the 1944 national elections it has the added responsibility of electing a national government that will guarantee both a people's victory and a people's peace. Without performance of this final duty the other sacrifices of working men and women in America will have been in vain. The battle for victory in 1944 must be begun by each union man and woman now. It begins with the simple task of being certain that he, his family, and his friends and neighbors register to vote at their earliest opportunity."

Councilman-elect Michael J. Quill called attention to the last elections to point out what happens when the American public is alert and intelligent and what happens when it is indifferent. He said: "The recent elections hold out both a bright hope and a grave threat to the American people. In many cities and states election results showed that reactionaries and enemies of the people can gang up and defeat the will of the majority by distorting the facts and by dividing the voters on artificial issues. In other cities, such as New York and Cleveland, it was proven that no political hokum, no aggregation of campaign funds, and no amount of lies can defeat an alert electorate that is determined to carry out a program for victory at home and abroad."

Quill's statement concludes on a note similar to Senator Pepper's: "It is up to all patriotic Americans to get down to business and plan now for the kind of political action that will give our President and Commander-in-Chief the strongest backing to carry through the policies for winning the war and the peace to follow."

Victory Means A Happy New Year

To All Members of the Communist Party
To the People of New York State

The year 1944 will be a decisive year both for our country and the entire world.

The armies of the United States and Great Britain now go full-fledged into the field together with the glorious Red Army and will not cease the battle in Europe until Hitler and Hitlerism are smashed. The people in the occupied countries are struggling for freedom. In Yugoslavia, in Greece, France and Norway the legions of the people are struggling on the battlefield and will amplify the forces of the United Nations, determined that victory in Europe must come in 1944.

In our own country, we face the elections of 1944, which will determine whether our country will play its real part in the battle against fascism. The mobilization of the American people behind our President and Commander-in-Chief, victory in production and raising the morale of our people in unity for victory will be decisive to the war.

The Communist Party gives its full support to the battle of the United Nations. We stand unequivocally behind the President and his program. Just as the overwhelming majority of the American people understand and accept the decisions of the Moscow-Cairo-Tehran Conferences as programmatic for winning the war, so too must we all in realization of the decisions of the conferences give everything that we have in order that victory in 1944 will be assured.

Victory will be a happy new year. Victory must be attained.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY
ISRAEL AMTER, *Chairman*
GIL GREEN, *Secretary*

Marcantonio to Talk At Emancipation Rally

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Judge Nathan R. Sobel, Hon. Henry J. Richardson, Jr., former member of the Indiana State Legislature, are some of the speakers at the mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, Jan. 2, called by the Inter-racial Good Will Committee.

This is the second in a series of mass meetings to bring about a closer understanding and mutual appreciation between peoples of all races and creeds.

"We must climb the ladder of progress together—united," declared the Rev. Thomas S. Harten under whose inspiration the group was formed and who will chair the Sunday meeting.

The meeting called "A New Emancipation" will also hear the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Saul Mills, executive Secretary of the City CIO Council; Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Councilman-elect Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Hon. James Pemberton, Harold Burton, Councilman-elect Michael Quill and Shirley Graham of the Inter-Racial and Good Will Committee.

Mrs. Helen Ficktenbaum, the mother Congressman Rankin ridiculed when she visited Washington in connection with the Soldier Vote Bill, will also be on the platform.

"The Good Will Chorus" which has been organized and trained by Hall Johnson will sing the beautiful traditional songs of the American Negro, and a young talented Negro violinist Bernard Lee Mason will play for the gathering.

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Union Lookout

Organized labor is going to have to do some deep and hard thinking now and in the next months on the post-war world. In the shops, the Tehran conference and its promise of speedy victory has spurred workers' thoughts about peace and whether it will be followed by unemployment. Cutbacks—changes in war orders due to new military equirements—put the edge on the discussion.

Some individual unions are tackling the problem. The United Steelworkers, faced with a cutback, put forward a conversion proposal. The United Auto Workers has projected a plan. Other unions will have to begin examining all the aspects, checking to see how the ground lies and bringing out plans of their own. Industry has some schemes of its own. Not everyone of these will automatically be eligible for labor support although some may hold out hopes of undiminished employment. Note, for example, the hurley-burley in the shipyard industry where certain potentates, still intoxicated with the stimulating thought of an all-powerful, all-dominating American imperialism, are tumbling about hip-deep in a sea of blue-prints on how to expand our merchant marine for a cut-throat drive to monopolize world trade. Plans like that will bear some thinking on.

Political action committees in the union can probably furnish the best answer to this $64 question right now. They can point out that the Hoover-Dewey-Bricker Republican answer to "What about post war?" is that corny reply: "Free private enterprise," which, translated, means: "Sell apples." The Draft-Roosevelt stand, already advocated by many unions, on the other hand, points the way to the government-industry-labor collaboration that will be the best protection against unemployment.

On the eve of holding its own elections, the National Maritime Union decided to show Congressmen how union seamen feel about voting and why they're so insistent on the passage of the Green-Lucas bill. The NMU sent every member of Congress its new illustrated pamphlet, "It's Your Union," which urges members to both exercise their right to vote and to run for office. Along with the pamphlet went a letter from Joseph Curran, NMU president, emphasizing that seamen are accustomed to having a vote in the conduct of the affairs of their union and have the right to expect a voice in the conduct of the affairs of their country.

New Jersey's State Federation of Labor will convene Jan. 10, 11 and 12 in Newark. . . . The Greater Newark Council will hold an emergency wage and political action conference all day, beginning 9 A.M., Sunday, Jan. 23, at Continental Auditorium. CIO President Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, Political Action chairman, are among invited speakers. . . . The New York CIO will hold an all-day Stewards-Conference at Manhattan on that same day. Mr. Hillman will speak there, too, and it is hoped that Mr. Murray will also be a speaker. Subjects for discussion include: political action, wages and increased living costs, subsidies, rent control, soldiers' vote, organizing the unorganized and post-war job security.

Credit for the first big step to bring New York farmers and trade unions together seems to go to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO. If anybody else is doing anything on this question, Union Lookout will be glad to be corrected. Pending further information, UE's action is setting up a Jamestown, N. Y., Farm Committee, made up of part-time farmers working in plants where it has contracts. Looks very much like pioneering and pioneering of the type that can mean a lot to keep a victory administration in the White House in '44. The Farm Committee will work with farmers in the 43rd Congressional District, planning social and political activities in three counties. Action along the same lines is under way in Rochester, too.

Raises ranging up to $23 a month have been won by the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians for technical employes at the Martinez, Cal., refinery office of Shell Oil. Raises are retroactive to December, 1942, under a War Labor Board decision. . . . A novel contract clause holds that conditions presently enjoyed by employes shall not be curtailed, thus protecting numerous benefits not prescribed by the agreement.

Local 1225 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers has more than 1,000 members in service. Mobilizing support for the soldier vote, the union sent letters to the families of everyone of the boys, asking them to help. With the letter went a petition which families were asked to circulate. Many have sent theirs back to the union and some have asked for more. . . . Councilman Michael Quill will address the Jan. 11 meeting of Local 1225 at Brooklyn Plaza.

Foster, Rev. White To Discuss Book

William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, and the Rev. Eliot White, will discuss and review the new book, "The Secret of Soviet Strength," by Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, at a meeting at Webster Manor, 119 East 11th Street, on Thursday evening, January 13th, at 8:00 P. M.

Members of educational committees and literature directors of all Communist Party clubs and branches have been invited to the meeting. Other members of the club executive committees are also welcome.

The meeting is under the auspices of the Educational and Literature Departments of the New York State Committee, Communist Party.

Dr. Julius & Tillie Littinsky

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Wis. AYD to Hold Parley

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31. — Continuing to press their nationwide campaign for a federal soldier-vote, the American Youth for Democracy is sponsoring an Emergency Conference next Friday, Jan. 7, 8 P. M., at the Wisconsin Hotel.

Representatives from labor, youth and civic organizations will attend the meeting, which is the 3rd Emergency Conference the AYD has held in the mid-West. Among the prominent speakers who will address the gathering are:

Mr. Frank F. Breske, president of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; Lincoln Gaines, supervisor of the Booker T. Washington YMCA; Mrs. Josephine Nordstrand, Exec. Secretary of the Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation; M. Gus Utke, president of the Civil Alliance; and Mel Heinritz, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO.

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight (Manhattan)

NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION, Studio Party, "Cultural Folk Dance Group," 128 E. 16th St. Professional entertainment; loads of fun. 8:30 P.M.

SPEND A DELIGHTFUL New Year's night at the 13th St. Playhouse. Fine entertainment; impromptu piano music, slow Viennese waltzes in a candlelight atmosphere; folk dancing. Nicest gang in town. 52 E. 13th St. Adm. 50c.

Tomorrow

HEAR DAVE PLATT speak on "Hollywood—the Movies and the War." Sunday, Jan. 2nd, 8:30 P.M. Admission 25c. East Side Forum, 201 Second Ave. 8 P.M.

Brooklyn

CAPTAIN SERGEI KOURNAKOFF will speak on the latest developments on all fronts. Sunday, Jan. 2 at the Center, 608 Cleveland St. 8:30 P.M.

Philadelphia, Pa.

RUTH McKENNEY, author "My Sister Eileen," "Jake Home," farewell appearance in East, discusses Literary Assassins or "It's Murder She Says" exposing "Under Covers" of Literature. The Forum, Sunday, Jan. 2, 8:15 P.M., New Century Club, 124 So. 12th St.

Knox Sends 'Regrets' To McManus Over Ban

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has sent "regrets" to John T. McManus, PM movie critic and president of the New York Newspaper Guild, for the Navy action banning him from visiting the New London, Conn., submarine base along with other critics.

However, the Knox letter, sent after Guild officials protested and PM ran an editorial, still left the question of the arbitrary ban on McManus up in the air and the film critic and union leader said that he would send a further query to the Secretary of the Navy for a clarification.

The incident took place Dec. 22 when a group of some 30 motion picture and feature writers were invited to visit the base in connection with a preview of Warner Brothers' film, "Destination Tokio." On the day before, the studio told McManus, one of the city's outstanding progressive labor leaders, his invitation was withdrawn because of Navy refusal to grant a clearance.

KNOX SENDS REGRETS

Secretary Knox, explaining that he was hastening to reply, said in a letter dated Dec. 30: "I regret that you were caused embarrassment." He added:

"It was possible for my public relations office to certify only those men who could be definitely established in a matter of hours as in the clear. In your case, it was not possible immediately to establish the necessary identity or differentiation."

McManus said that he would ask Secretary Knox to clarify for him in exactly what way it was more difficult to establish his identity as PM critic than it was other members of the group, employed on other metropolitan newspapers.

Since the incident and the protests concerning it, McManus received in the mail a 7-ply questionnaire of the type filled out by applicants for war correspondent posts "for the future." He pointed out that none of those found acceptable for the submarine base visit were asked to fill out any such questionnaires.

The New York Newspaper Guild, which had wired Secretary Knox that the Navy action was a "completely unjustified reflection upon Mr. McManus, his newspaper and the union of which he is leader," yesterday received a telegraphed reply from Mr. Knox. The latter acknowledged the protest and sent that letter of explanation had been sent direct to McManus.

Study Gov't Aid For Merchants

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. — Plans are taking form to extend the old-age and survivors insurance protection to the smaller businessmen of the country, Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, announced today. The Senator said that he and Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of Social Security Board of the Federal Security Agency, had been in consultation on this subject during the past several weeks, with the result that the Social Security Board will undertake a survey of all the factors involved.

Mr. Altmeyer explained that the survey will be "as complete as possible." He had hoped, he said, to conduct the proposed study in a number of cities simultaneously, but this has been found not to be possible on account of the heavy inductions from the board's staff into the armed forces. Therefore, one city at a time will be studied.

Senator Murray has expressed himself as strongly favoring the social security method of providing protection for small business people. Present legislation, he said, does not reach a majority of them.

From Wisconsin--A Plan for 'Daily' Subs

We are very glad to be able to publish below a report from the Wisconsin District, on the handling of press club subscriptions. We are particularly happy to present this report, since it is not merely a plan on paper, but one that the Milwaukee organization has been using very effectively, as proven by the results they have obtained. As of the end of December, the Wisconsin District had only 4.7 per cent loss in suspensions on the press club plan, as compared with 46 per cent in Eastern Pennsylvania, and 58 per cent each in Michigan and Upstate New York.

We congratulate the Wisconsin District for the type of organization and political attention they are giving to the press club plan, and urge all other districts to follow their example.

DAILY WORKER CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

In the year's existence of the Daily Worker Press Club in Wisconsin, our suspensions have amounted to only 4 per cent of the total. This small percentage indicates the growth in understanding of the importance of the Daily Worker. It shows that the leading comrades in the Branches are becoming convinced that the **political understanding** of the Branch membership is of paramount importance in carrying out current political tasks. They understand that the Daily Worker is the best medium to service the branch membership politically.

Certain organizational points in handling the press club have helped to keep the suspensions at a minimum.

1. A special Comrade was put in complete charge of the press club, who has been able to keep the systematic records which are essential to avoid the confusion which could arise in a monthly payment sub plan, and who at the same time is able to give the necessary attention to maintaining and increasing the circulation.

2. We have from the beginning tried to secure $6 subs fully paid in advance, with the result that of our total circulation today, one-third are fully paid subs. This limits the number that must receive monthly attention.

3. From the start, stress was laid on politically convincing the comrade through personal discussion of the necessity of taking the Daily Worker on a **permanent** basis.

4. Each branch is responsible for the press club subscribers in its own territory. Where the branch has a large membership, the collection of monthly payments is divided among several members. Comrades who come in daily contact with subscribers, collect their payments.

5. A monthly report is sent to each branch showing the exact status of their press club subs: that is, the number of payments due for the month, and the names of the subscribers. This report, sent on the 8th of each month, also takes the form of a notice that these payments must be in our office no later than the 20th of the month. We find that this plan not only reminds the branch of the payments but also eliminates confusion because it notifies the dues secretary of any new subs that may have been sent directly to the office instead of being handled by the branch.

6. Perhaps the most important feature is that we encourage subscribers to pay a couple of months in advance. Many prefer this and pay two, three, or four months ahead. These advance payments give us a small pool of cash on hand. When a subscriber cannot be contacted for the current month, and his dues collected, we pay for him out of the pool. When the subscriber is reached it is comparatively easy to persuade him to make payments in advance so that he will not be in arrears soon again. Due to this system, about 30 per cent of the payments are paid in advance each month, leaving us only 70 per cent to collect.

Up to the present, we have not a single case where a subscriber whose payment was made out of the pool, has refused to pay up and continue. If this should happen, of course, the branch responsible knows it would have to make the payment good.

We believe that this system helps to keep down the suspensions because even though the branches know that all payments must be in our office on the 20th, they also know that they will not lose a subscriber just because he could not be contacted, and therefore this adds stability to the scheme. Two branches have themselves adopted the "pool-system," and send in a total payment each month for all their subscribers, even though some are in arrears. A certain amount of supervision is necessary in such cases so that the Branch does not keep on advancing the money even though it has actually lost contact with the subscriber.

Finally, no suspensions are accepted as final until we know that the subscriber has been visited a second time by a responsible leading person capable of discussing the question politically, and of showing him **how to read the paper** if he claims he has no time—that means, showing him, with a current copy of the paper, how to get guidance and information out of it that is useful to him specifically, in no more than 15 minutes. As a result of this practice, many subscriptions that were on the point of suspension, have been saved.

All of these organizational points in handling the Daily Worker press club have aided us in stabilizing the circulation. However, our main task is before us—to secure a considerable expansion of the circulation, to reach and surpass our goals in the 20th Anniversary Press Drive.

E. JONES, (Milwaukee).

A Gift to the Red Cross

Shown presenting an ambulance to the Red Cross, are representatives of the American Culinary Workers of German Origin, members of the Cooks' Local 89, AFL.

From left to right: Herman Widman, secretary of the committee; Arduilic Susi, president of the local union; Mrs. Lewis W. Douglas of the Red Cross; Fritz Strassner of the committee, and Herbert Grosche, committee member.

CIO Wins 'Met' Pact in Jersey

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. signed a state-wide contract covering 1,20 industrial insurance agents in New Jersey, raising to 3,500 the number of Metropolitan employees now under union contract, the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, announced yesterday. The UOPWA secured a contract for 2,300 of the company's agents in Greater New York May 8, 1943.

The New Jersey agreement, effective as of December 27, was signed by Charles G. Taylor, Jr., Vice-President of Metropolitan, and Leon W. Berney, Director of the UOPWA's National Insurance Division.

The New Jersey agreement, similar to the New York City contract, provides for settlement of the question of increased compensation by the War Labor Board. It calls for union recognition, dues deduction machinery, arbitration and grievance machinery.

N. J. UE Wins Insurance Aid

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—James McLeish, president of district 4, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, yesterday announced the conclusion of what he called "two of the best group insurance plans to be negotiated by the UE in behalf of its members in this area."

One plan negotiated with the Solar Manufacturing Corporation will cover more than 2,500 employees in New York and New Jersey. Effective on Jan. 1, the plan provides every union member with life insurance, accident and sickness benefits ranging up to $35 per week, hospitalization insurance and surgical benefits.

Benefits are part of the Union contract between the Solar Manufacturing Corporation and UE Local 427. The employer pays this whole month's premium and approximately 75 per cent of the cost of the insurance thereafter.

The other plan for which negotiations have been concluded is part of the union agreement between UE Local 437 and the Art Wire and Stamping Company here.

Detroit CIO Speeds Soldier Vote Fight

DETROIT, Dec. 31.—The Executive Board of the Greater Detroit and Wayne County Industrial Union today called upon all CIO members as well as the general public to join in a campaign of letters and telegrams to their Congressmen and Senators demanding that the servicemen and women and members of the merchant marine be guaranteed their right to vote under federal statute. Text of the statement follows:

"Last week the Senate voted to disfranchise ten million men and women who are fighting and dying on the Allied battlefronts to defend democracy, and smash fascism," said the statement of the council. "The bill passed by the Senate guaranteed to our fighting forces and merchant marine that they would not be allowed to vote in 1944!

"Whenever a progressive, democratic measure is introduced in Congress, the reactionaries and poll taxers raise a hue and a cry about the violation of 'states rights'," the statement went on.

"But this is merely a means of camouflaging the real issue—that ten million American citizens in the service of their country shall not have the right to help elect the representatives of their own government!

"We regard the defeat of this bill (Worley Bill) as a political maneuver on the part of the defeatist, unholy alliance of poll tax Democrats and reactionary Republicans, who are seeking to destroy democracy in the United States."

Veteran C.P. Member Dies

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31. — Emil Wick, veteran Milwaukee trade unionist and Communist Party member, passed away at the age of 55 on Christmas morning from pneumonia resulting from an accident on his job in a war plant.

An active member of the Hod Carriers Union, local 113, Emil Wick was delegate to several AFL state conventions, and was a rank and file leader in his local.

As an active Communist, he ran for office in his township receiving substantial support from farmers and labor. He was also a member of the IWO.

Lewis Out to 'Get' FDR Since 1937

John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers Journal, greatly angered by President Roosevelt's suggestion to replace the "New Deal" slogan with "win the war," revealed in the lead editorial of its current issue that the defeatist boss of the union had his knife out for President Roosevelt as far back as the middle of 1937.

This arch disrupter of the war effort whose Axis-line propaganda is dished out through the journal twice monthly to 500,000 miners, now says that "all Americans are agreed upon 'win-the-war.'"

The President, says the Lewis organ, should have scrapped the "New Deal" slogan "in mid-1937—six and one-half years ago."

HAD KNIFE OUT IN '37

The reason Lewis did not initiate his drive to break labor away from the President in 1937, the edtiorial says, was because the President's second term still had time to run and he felt it was prudent for labor "to play its hand out and get along the best it could."

In common with the Republican Party line, the Lewis organ interprets the President's suggestion that the "New Deal" slogan be scrapped, as scuttling the social reforms of the New Deal.

The President's stress on unity to win the war as need of the hour doesn't figure at all in the journal's editorial.

Apparently at a loss to point to any real evidence to back the contention that the President has dropped interest in New Deal measures, the journal charges him with neglecting plans for a mustering out pay program. Actually it was the President who first submitted such legislation and it could pass Congress if Lewis' Republican friends would let it go through.

Patterson Hails UE Record in Year's Greeting

Gratification has been expressed by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson to the CIO's United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union on "the excellent record by your union in observance of its no-strike pledge," a special edition of the union's official organ, the "UE News," revealed yesterday.

The message from Undersecretary Patterson appeared in a New Year edition of the newspaper especially designed for the union's 125,000 members now serving in the United States armed forces.

"Our soldiers enter 1944 prepared for the bloodiest battles in history," Mr. Patterson warned. "They know that our enemies can be rooted out of the defensive positions they now hold only by cold steel. They know that the price of victory will be great.

"The members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America are an integral part of the great working force that is helping our fighting men speed the military destruction of the Axis. They are producing a substantial portion of our weapons of war. Their contribution in cooperation represents no small element in the success of our drive to win the battle of production."

In a first page letter to servicemen-members, Albert J. Fitzgerald, general union president, and Julius Emspak, general secretary-treasurer, state: "We want you to know, too, that your brothers and sisters of the UE are striving on other fields than production to guard your interests, to strengthen and stabilize the entire home front and to back up our Commander-in-Chief in the policies that lead to the speediest victory and the establishment of a lasting peace with work, security and freedom for all the people of the world."

The servicemen's edition of the newspaper contains a special article stating that the Electrical Workers Union is supporting a union campaign "to let all servicemen vote this year and in future years in elections conducted by the Federal Government."

The union lists 138 union members killed in action in this war.

A special message is included from Pvt. James J. Matles, director of organization of the union, now in the Army.

See Foes of Soldier Vote In Retreat

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senator Walter F. George, leading Senate poll-taxer from Georgia, proposed yesterday that the soldier vote be handled by the Army, Navy or some designated federal agency which would distribute ballots prepared by the states.

The George proposal would apparently leave it up to the soldiers to mail the ballots back to their respective states, to be counted there. It is somewhat similar to the Worley measure introduced into the House, which would also distribute the ballots through a federal agency, but would leave it up to the states to count the ballots.

While the George proposal does not go as far toward guaranteeing to the members of the armed forces the opportunity to vote as does the Green-Lucas proposal, it is, nevertheless, an indication that the opposition to federal soldier vote legislation is breaking down under the impact of mass indignation.

There is growing recognition among supporters of federal handling of the soldier vote that the widest unity of all groups who want to se the soldiers vote, irrespective of their differences on other questions that the issue has involved, is necessary if federal soldier vote legislation is to be realized.

The principles of the Green-Lucas bill have been embodied in a measure introduced into the House by Congressman Thomas Scanlon, Pennsylvania Democrat.

Senator George also proposed yesterday that federal soldier vote legislation included the right to vote in primaries. Primary ballots would be distributed in the same way as the ballots in the general election.

"It would be practically nothing more than a gesture to offer a general election ballot to a voter from a state where the election is actually controlled by the selection of candidates through primaries, he said.

FEPC Faces Life-and-Death Fight as Rep. Smith Opens Drive to Kill It

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. — The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which has weathered more attacks than almost any other government agency, is sailing into the worst storm of its life.

Politaxer Howard Smith's (D., Va.) long promised investigation of FEPC got off to a well-publicized start Dec. 27 with seizure by Smith committee lawyers of FEPC files on the southeastern railroad and west coast shipyard discrimination cases. Grandiosely known as the Smith committee of the house investigating the acts of executive agencies, the committee has been used by the wing-collared reactionary from the south in endless fishing expeditions against OPA, National War Labor Board and other key war agencies.

Hearings will begin immediately after the Congressional recess, chief counsel Aaron Ford informed FP. Alleged purpose will be to determine whether FEPC is assuming powers which can only be conferred by special act of Congress, but observers, well-acquainted with the circus ring atmosphere of Smith committee hearings, expect a vicious assault on FEPC, with 5,000,000 Negro workers as the main victims in the end.

Smith's witchhunt came as FEPC, through its chairman, Malcolm Ross, called on President Roosevelt to enforce its orders for 16 southeastern railroads and seven unions to halt discrimination in the employment and promotion of Negroes. All of the railroads and three of the unions have challenged FEPB's authority to issue such directives.

WEAK POSITION

With the railroads now under government operation, Roosevelt can enforce any decision he may make in the railroad discrimination case. However, this purely accidental circumstances does not change the essentially toothless position of FEPC.

A bill introduced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.), which is gaining fresh support daily among unions and Negro organizations, would do three things:

1. Make FEPC a permanent organization with full statutory powers, such as are held by NLRB with power to subpoena witnesses.

2. Arm FEPC chairman with authority to fix penalties for those who fail to comply with FEPC directives.

3. Provide criminal penalties for anyone who interferes with the work of FEPC. Offenders would be subject to $5000 fine, a year in prison, or both.

At present, the bill is buried in the judiciary committee, but Marcantonio has launched a campaign to get 218 signatures on house discharge petition No. 18, forcing consideration of the measure.

FEDERATION ASKS SMITH PROBE ENDED

Immediate termination of the House Smith Committee "investigating activities of executive agencies to see whether they are exceeding their authority," was urged yesterday by George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, in a letter to the Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn. Mr. Marshall pointed that the Smith Committee's action yesterday in seizing records of the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC), notably all the records of the FEPC's recent Southern Railroads and the West Coast Shipyards cases is the latest example "of the Smith Committee's irresponsible investigations which disrupt the work of important war agencies."

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Salute to Children of Stalingrad

—Daily Worker Photo

This is a scene from the charming ballet "The Magic Fountain of Stalingrad" which was conceived and directed by Edith Segal and performed by 100 children of the Jewish-American Section of the IWO at the "Children of Stalingrad Festival" at Carnegie Hall, Dec. 28, Tuesday afternoon, before a capacity audience composed in the main by school kids who had come to salute the children of Stalingrad. They cheered the ballet.

Skippy Homeier, president of the "Stalingrad Silver Ponds Club of America" is giving Lt. Commander Vasili V. Pravdiuk a watch his club presented to "Uncle Vasya" outstanding 12-year-old boy guerrilla of the Soviet Union who has been twice decorated with the Order of Lenin. Lt. Pravdiuk will deliver it to the Soviet Union. The Hon. Eugene D. Kisselev, Consul General of the U.S.S.R. in New York City, standing next to Skippy, thanked the children of New York for the gift and the aid they are extending to the children of Stalingrad through their organization. Skippy Homeier is currently appearing in the cast of the Broadway play "Tomorrow the World."

Here's how the kids at Carnegie Hall enjoyed the "Children of Stalingrad Festival." They wiggled, giggled, applauded and whistled. When they got bored during intermission they fashioned gliders from their program sheet and sent them gliding gracefully from the uppermost reaches of Carnegie. The festival was sponsored by the Ambijan Committee for Emergency Aid to the Soviet Union which is the parent organization of the "Stalingrad Silver Ponds Club of America."

ART YOUNG'S LAST GREETING

The New Year's Greeting above was drawn by Art Young. He mailed it to Fred Ellis, Daily Worker artist, at 4 P.M. Wednesday. Art Young died at 11:30 that evening.

ON THE AIR

By PETER IVY

TRADITIONALLY at this time, it is the columnist's sorry lot to assume the role of ghoul, exhuming the year's history, and to reevaluate. What then was 1943 for radio; hopeful or discouraging?

At random, many of the better radio happenings come to mind. William N. Robson's magnificent and politically mature **"An Open Letter to the American People,"** heard over CBS on July 17, with its stirring call for an end to home-front fascism was for this listener the year's high.

Also directed by Mr. Robson, and deserving commendation were and are "The Man Behind the Gun" series, Saturdays at 7 P. M., WABC-CBS. Realistic until it hurts, these sketches of the "G. I." in action, his beefs and gripes are superb aural drama. Unfortunately, as we noted again and again, the meaning of why the "G. I." fights—rather must fight far from the home he so dearly recalls—is absent. Grimness per se often tends to destroy the listener's morale, unless it is seen against the issues for which the war is being fought.

Then there was the short-lived "Passport for Adams" series. If you recall we were enthusiastic over the half-hour adventures of Doug Adams, III, as he traveled the United Nations in discovery of our anti-fascist allies. And yet, here too, fault could be found. Chauvinism has crept into a few of the programs, notably the one concerned with Liberia.

It is superficial to be destructive, rather it is the serious critic's obligation to encourage the best and in so doing to automatically create demand for even better. Yes, even at the sometime risk of "going overboard" and overlooking or minimizing serious program faults. With "Passport—" we felt, and still do, that the series merited full support if only because it was a radio trail-blazer. And in speaking with CBS staff people we received unexpected proof: over and again we heard the remark: "Yes. It was good, but too advanced . . ."

Notable in 1943 was the full emergence of the FCC Chairman James C. Fly as a doughty warrior against radio monopoly and its resulting ill-practices. The two-fisted, slangy civil servant most certainly had the listener's interest at heart, and fought well within the great democratic tradition for labor's right to air-time. And though severely limited in authority, Mr. Fly did work wonders, receiving powerful labor support especially from Len De Caux, publicity director of the CIO, in his tilt with the Bourbon-ish National Association of Broadcasters.

• • •

In the past year we have often urged our readers (Good Fortune bless them!) to write letters for this or that worthy program or individual. May we now extend our thanks, and wish us all a very Happy, Victorious New Year!

(ED. NOTE: Next week, Ivy continues his review of the year.)

"DAILY" SPORTS

In This CORNER

By Phil Gordon

Madison Square Garden was invaded Thursday evening by DePaul and University of Kentucky, and before the biggest crowd of the basketball season, 18,179 fans, they bombarded into humiliating submission the New York entries, LIU and St. John's.

In routing the Blackbirds by the top-heavy score of 59-38, the high-flying Demons racked up their tenth straight win of the season and proved to all and sundry, that while they are still not at their peak, they are the best aggregation that the Garden fans have seen this semester.

• • •

Triptow Takes All Honors

The DePaul crew also brought with them the best of the Garden performers this year in the person of Dick Tripow. "Tiptoe," as he is called, did some very heavy and fancy treading on LIU toes all night. He constituted the "sleeper" punch that the Demons had up their sleeves for their encounter against the Blackbirds.

DePaul play, ostensibly, revolved about their giant center, George Mikan and LIU concentrated on bottling him up. They did stop him somewhat, but he managed to break through for 12 points and control the ball off both backboards.

Triptow did the rest. Executing the fastest breaks and cuts seen in many a year, Dick was the key to the entire game. He tore through the LIU defense like a tank through a paper house and, from under the basket, sank sensational one-hand hook shots. The Blackbirds were afraid of tightening up under the basket for fear of hacking and Dick utilized this fear to exhibit his extraordinary talent for shot-making. The spectacular Triptow recorded 16 points and easily walked off with the individual honors of the evening.

His nearest competitor for that honor, if one must be named, was Dick McGuire of St. Johns. The slender, wiry Dick did everything possible to keep Lapchick's team in the game. He intercepted, retrieved the balls from the backboard, and fought all the way down the line. His sterling play, which brought home 16 points, was the only thing that saved St. John's from devastating defeat.

It was not so much that the Kentucky lads constituted a great team. But more that St. John's, in its first big test of the campaign, was stale, both in shooting and in passing. Losing by only a six point margin, 44-38, St. John's proved its awkwardness by muffing 15 free shots.

Probably the biggest factor contributing to the Redmen's loss, however, rested in the failure of Hy Gotkin, the dynamite veteran of last year's champion squad, to get going. Of all times, he chose Thursday evening to have an off-night. But off . . . he sank only two field goals in 18 tries.

All in all, the biggest crowd of the Garden was shocked to see two of better-rated local aggregations go down in defeat in one evening.

• • •

Well, Bowl Me Down

For want of a better name, the day after New Year's eve will go down in history as Bowl Day. At least so far as football fans are concerned. And as has been customary for many, many years the country will be peppered today with Bowl games, exact number unknown.

Among the more prominent of them are the Rose Bowl encounter between SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA and University of Washington, the Sugar Bowl fracas between GEORGIA TECH and Tulsa, the Orange Bowl engagement between TEXAS A&M and Louisiana State, the Cotton Bowl tussle between RANDOLPH FIELD and Texas, the Oil Bowl classic between ARKANSAS AGGIES and Southwestern Louisiana, and the Sun Bowl game between Southwestern of Texas and New Mexico. (Those listed in upper case should, in our humble opinion, walk off with deep-set dishes.) Also, the East-West game will be held today in San Francisco. • All told, more than 340,000 fans are expected to show up at these games.

It had to happen sometime and it happened yesterday. The United Press reported from Belfast, Ireland that our soldiers there have made all preparations for the "Irish Potato Bowl" football game, and from Algiers that our soldiers there likewise have made all preparations for the "Grape Bowl" football game. AND from Oran comes another straight-faced report that our soldiers there will participate in the "Arab Bowl" game.

We, nothing withstanding, maintain our record of being the greatest one-man Bowl team that has ever lived. We're referring, of course, to the Soup Bowl and Salad Bowl engagements.

• • •

Mike's Pains Enjoyed

A sadistic, but well-meaning, friend of the sports-page writes in to tell us that he "certainly got a kick out of the humor and down to earth experiences suffered by Mike Singer" who described on this page how he and other athletic has-beens were destroyed in their little football game against 9-year old Dicky Singer and Dicky's friends. "Let us have more of his (Mike's) columns," pleads our friend.

We'll see what we can do, once Dicky calls up and lets us know when his old man can take the bandages off.

• • •

A Happy and Victorious New Year to You All from Nat Low, Bill Mardo, all the members of the Daily Worker staff and myself.

New Year's Day in the Garden

Twin-Bill Pits NYU, LIU Against Raiders, Duke

Ned Irish, the promotional general of the basketball field in New York, knows a good thing when he sees one. So he has taken a leaf from football and dubbed tonight's New Year's evening double-header, the "Garden Bowl."

This evening's twin-bill sets New York U., leading metropolitan quintet, against the Colgate Red Raiders in their 26th meeting, and L. I. U. against the Blue Devils of Duke.

While over the years few teams can boast of a better record against NYU than the Raiders, the unbeaten, unshrinking Violets will be out there tonight to establish the fact that they are the class of Gotham. A win over the Raiders will cinch the matter for the moment for the NYU lads, especially since their nearest competitors for the stake, St. Johns, was unimpressive in going down in defeat Thursday at the hands of the University of Kentucky "5."

The Raiders come to town this year with a squad strongly metropolitan district in make-up. Four of the game starting regulars, and six members of the 12-man squad, are New York area products, schooled in the local type of play The Navy-Marine training program at Hamilton explains these numerous additions to the Colgate roster.

Two of them are definitely basketball "names," Bob Wanzer and Eddie McLaughlin, the stand-out players of last year's Seton Hall outfit. Wanzer's aggressiveness and floor skill commanded the attention of all the "ALL" team pickers, and recommended him particularly to the coaching observers. "Honey" Russell insists there wasn't another New York district player in his class last year.

The other New Yorkers on the Colgate roster are Johnny Sandman from Brooklyn, and Jack Kearns from just across the river at Palisades, N. J. Two others likely to see service are Ed Brett from Mt. Vernon and George McKibbon from Garden City.

house" team compels attention.

Like Colgate, the Duke Blue Shirts will also bring Navy-Marine personnel to the Garden, players who performed at other Southern colleges in previous seasons. Garden fans will remember Bill Bailey and Bill Wright from last year's Tennessee team.

Unfortunate break in connection with the visit of the Blue Devils is a knee injury that has forced Bob Gantt, mastodonic and All-Southern center, out of the line-up. However, coach Gerry Gerard appeaser to have an able replacement in George Hyde, another big fellow from Georgetown.

With the squad, too, are three members of Duke's last year's Conference champions, Kenny Turner, Gordon Carver and Dick Gilbert. Dewitt Shy from Auburn and Gene Bledsoe, from Mississippi State are other outstanding Southern players with the team. Wright and Carver are the scoring leaders.

THE PROBABLE LINEUPS:

No.	L.I.U.	Position	DUKE	No.
31	Rothman	L.F.	Gilbert	44
40	Bair	R.F.	Carver	65
20	Rothenberg	C.	Hyde	59
21	Younger	L.G.	Bailey	49
32	Bytzura	R.G.	Harner	43

LONG ISLAND U. RESERVES: Gerald Ruhel (29), Stanley Feinerman (30), Alvin Rubenstein (33), Irving Eskanazi (41), Leonard Hassman (42), Vincent Verdeschi (51).

DUKE RESERVES: Ken Turner (41), De Witt Shy (46), Eugene Bledsoe (52), Bill Wright (58), Kelly Mote (64), Geo. Baltisaris (67).

No.	N.Y.U.	Position	COLGATE	No.
3	Millman	L.F.	Dewey	24
9	Derderian	R.F.	Kearns	17
11	Walsh	C.	McLaughlin	21
6	Tanenbaum	L.G.	Wanzer	10
7	Mangiapane	R.G.	Sandman	25

N.Y.U. RESERVES: Howard Sarath (4), Ralph Kendel (5), Edward Yost (8), Eugene O'Brien (10), Richard Wyman (12), Francis Casucci (14), William Crowley (15), Ralph Branca (16).

COLGATE RESERVES: Jack Friel (6), Edward Brett (12), Neil Dooley (20), Holmes Cathrall (22), Don McGuirk (23), George McKibben (26).

The Roundup:

Lou Little Improves, Robeson Pitches Another Strike Against Jim Crow, and Dahlgren Moves

Whistle stops on the sports run, or cleaning up odds and ends in preparation for 1944: Red Holzman, CCNY court star of a few years back, is returning to New York City tonight to play with the New York Americans against Trenton in Manhattan Center. . . . The Navy received a vote of thanks from Amos Alonzo Stagg, 81-year-old mentor of the College of the Pacific. Said the Coach-of-the-Year: "We who love football owe our gratitude to the Navy."

• • •

The condition of Lion coach Lou Little, who fell ill with pneumonia, was reported improved yesterday. . . . Which reminds us that a debt of gratitude is owed to him and the Lions for one of the greatest exhibitions of sportsmanship and spirit ever exhibited.

• • •

In his first public statement since addressing the baseball magnates Dec. 3 in New York, on ending Jim Crow in the game, Paul Robeson declares that "there is every reason to believe that before the next season starts, Negro players will be in the major leagues."

The noted actor and athlete, writing in latest issue of the newly-published **Spotlight**, official publication of the American Youth for Democracy, remarks:

"Great changes are taking place in American life. . . The entrance of Negro players into our great national pastime of baseball would have a stunning effect upon our country and our allies. That is why it is a campaign which deserves the support and endorsement of all thinking Americans—of all people of good will."

• • •

Vernon Stephens, St. Louis Browns' shortstop, was classified 1-A yesterday and received his induction papers. . . . Now that Charlie Keller is in the Maritime Service as a commissioned ensign, the Yankee outfield for next year shapes up as follows: Johnny Lindell in left, Roy Weatherly in center, and Bud Methany in right, with Don Savage and Russ Derry, from Newark, constituting the reserves.

• • •

First baseman Babe Dahlgren is beginning to give Bobo Newsom some stiff travelling competition. He has picked up his bags again, this time moving from the Phillies to the Pirates in exchange for catcher Babe Phelps and an undisclosed amount of cash.

NEW PLAYS

"South Pacific" at The Cort Theatre

SOUTH PACIFIC, starring Canada Lee, by Howard Rigsby and Dorothy Heyward. Staged by Lee Strasberg. Setting by Boris Aronson. Incidental music by Paul Bowles. Production supervised by Horace Schmidlapp. Presented by David Lowe at the Cort Theatre on Dec. 30, 1943.

By Ralph Warner

Sam Johnson, Negro seaman, is the central character of "South Pacific." A Japanese submarine torpedoes his ship, machine-guns survivors. Only he and Capt. Dunbar survive. White officer and Negro gob travel on a raft for days, washing ashore on a tiny island near Bougainville in the Solomons.

Here Sam discovers a land of dark-skinned natives, ruled by the Japanese. He finds true love with Ruth, the missionary girl. But his most startling discovery is that no white men live on the island. Here is no oppression, no Jim Crow. He lives with a beautiful woman on an idyllic South Sea Isle. What if there is a war? Let the whites fight the Japanese—it's not his war.

Such is the situation upon which "South Pacific" stands or falls. In the course of the play, Sam, an old carnival sharpshooter, refuses to join Capt. Dunbar, and the Negro Doctor John, in their heroic attack on Japanese gunners, chiefly because the Japanese treat him well, since he is a colored man. Captain Dunbar and Dr. John are killed—the natives, who have been brutally terrorized by the enemy, turn against Sam.

Since "South Pacific" is melodrama rather than problem play, Sam eventually recognizes his error. At the final curtain, he goes forth to kill as many Japanese as possible—for the Marines are landing.

• • •

Unfortunately Sam Johnson does express the fierce resentment many Negro Americans feel at the treatment meted out to them by some of their fellow citizens. There is truth in Sam Johnson's bitter picture of riots, discrimination, and vicious prejudice. And when Sam finally picks up his gun and goes forth to fight, he does speak more truth—that no man can fight alone, nor without an understanding of what he is fighting for.

But unfortunately "South Pacific" does not prove that these truths are self-evident. The individual Negro's relation to the war and the part he personally must play in it has been torn from its context. Understandable as Sam's bitterness may be, it does not ring true, because he is inconsistent — shallow, than deep blandly ignorant yet suddenly discerning. His conversion, based upon the Japanese murder of a native boy, arises certainly not logically, but from emotion.

"South Pacific" is a superficial play. Dramatists Rigsby and Heyward depend upon stage effects, violent action, rather than upon a penetrating treatment of their vital subject.

Perhaps the play's looseness has affected Lee Strasberg's direction, which seems dawdling, and never quite comes to life. Canada Lee, as Sam, treats his role with all the varied techniques at his command. But he cannot make it clear.

Other performances are keyed not in dominants but in minors—the one vigorous element of the entire production is Boris Aronson's stunning setting. It is colorful, panoramic and intimate all at once—but frequently overshadows rather than helps the action.

One cannot help wishing that "South Pacific" shed new light upon the Negro of today's America—the Dorie Millers of ten thousand unrecorded battles.

THE STAGE

RALPH WARNER *says in* THE WORKER—: "'Listen, Professor!' enriches the theatre season. PUT IT ON YOUR IMMEDIATE THEATRE-GOING LIST."

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Radio Highlights

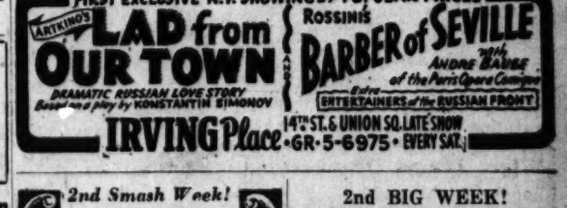
12:30-1 P.M., WEAF—Atlantic Spotlight: from London, Irving Berlin, Anna Neagle; Brig. Gen. William R. Arnold from New York.
1-1:30 P.M., WEAF—Play: "That They Might Live."
1-2 P.M., WJZ—Play: "Holiday 1944."
1-3:30 P.M., WABC—Football: Louisiana State vs. Texas A. and M., at Orange Bowl.
2-4:45 P.M., WOR—Football: Texas Univ. vs. Randolph Field, at Cotton Bowl.
3-5:30 P.M., WJZ—Metropolitan Opera: La Traviata, by Verdi, Cesare Sodero, conducting:

IN THE CAST

Violetta ..... Licia Albanese
Flora ..... Thelma Votipka
Annina ..... Mona Paulee
Alfredo Germont ..... Jan Peerce
Giorgio Germont ..... Lawrence Tibbett
Gastone ..... John Dudley
Baron Douphol ..... George Cehanovsky
Marquis d'Obigny ..... John Baker
Grenvil ..... Louis D'Angelo

3:30-6 P.M., WABC—Football: Georgia Tech vs. Tulsa, at Sugar Bowl.
4-4:15 P.M., WEAF—Rupert Hughes, Comments.
4:45-7:30 P.M., WEAF—Football: Univ. of Washington vs. Univ. of Southern California at Rose Bowl.
4:45-7:30 P.M., WOR—Football: East vs. West, at San Francisco.
5:30-6:30 P.M., WNYC—Victory Concert: by Leah Effenbach, pianist, and Oscar Rejto, 'cellist:
Sonata, D major ..... Locatelli
Chromatic Fantasie: Fugue ..... Bach
Intermezzo, B minor; Capriccio, C major ..... Brahms
Nigun ..... Bloch
Malaguena ..... Albeniz
Rondo ..... Weber
Joropo ..... Lecuona
Three Preludes ..... Rachmaninoff
6-6:15 P.M., WABC—Quincy Howe, Comments.
6:15-6:45 P.M., WABC—People's Platform.
6:45-7 P.M., WJZ—Leon Henderson, Comments.
7-7:30 P.M., WABC—Play: "Man Behind the Gun."
7-8 P.M., WJZ—Variety: "What's New?" with Don Ameche.
7:30-8 P.M., WABC—Thanks to the Yanks, Quiz, with Bob Hawk.
7:30-7:45 P.M., WMCA—Johannes Steel, Comments.
8-8:30 P.M., WABC—Groucho Marx, Comedy; Fay McKenzie; Edward Everett Horton, Guest.
8:15-8:30 P.M., WJZ—Edward Tomlinson, Comments.
8:30-9:30 P.M., WJZ — Boston Symphony Orchestra: Dr. Serge Koussevitsky conducts, Mischa Elman is the violin soloist and Clifton Fadiman the commentator:
Concerto in D major ..... C. P. E. Bach
Violin Concerto ..... Martinu
9:30-9:55 P.M., WNYC—David Stimer, pianist:
Allegro; Chaconne With Sixty-two Variations; Menuet; Capriccio ..... Handel
Partita in B flat major; Duet; Air; Toccata in H minor ..... Bach
Sonata ..... Scarlatti
9:30-10 P.M., WEAF—Comedy Show: "Can You Top This?"
9:45-10:15 P.M., WABC—Saturday Serenade, with Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Bill Perry, tenor:
10:15-10:45 P.M., WOR — Saturday Band Wagon.
10:15-10:45 P.M., WABC—Quiz, Correction Please, with Pat Barnes.

MOTION PICTURES



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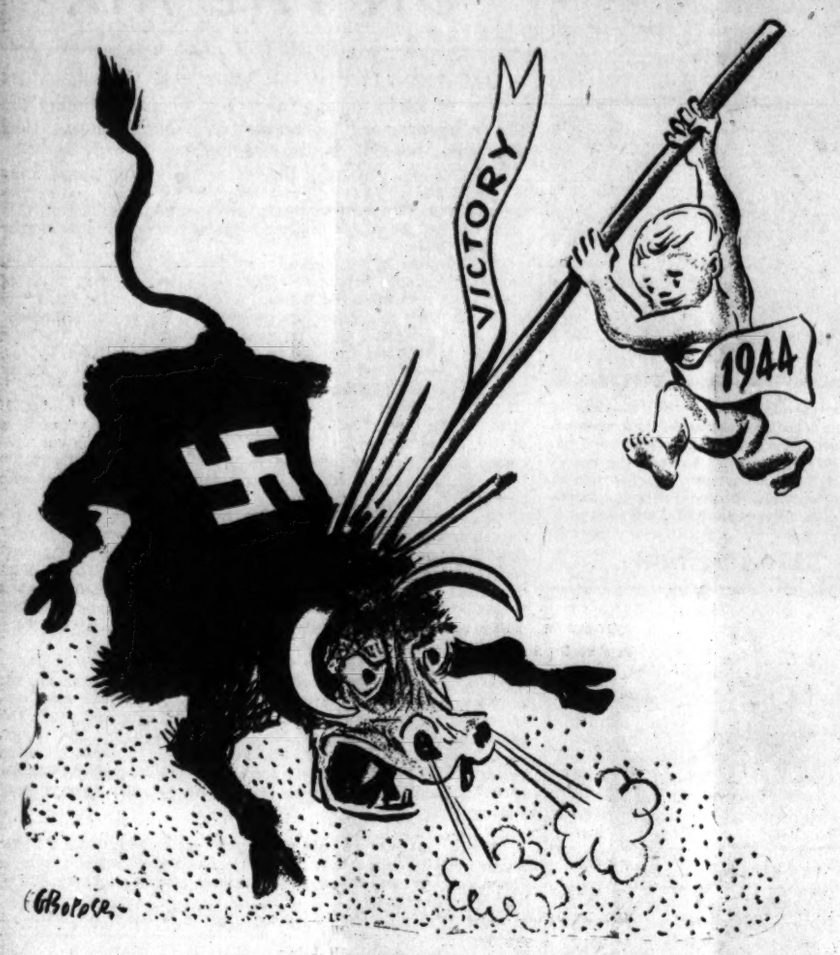

Hail the Year of Victory!

TO ALL the men and women of labor, to the staunch fighters in the ranks of anti-fascism, to the enlightened and forward-looking people, to all who through their struggle contributed to the great successes which make this day a day of highest hope—a Happy New Year!

And warm greetings of fraternity and comradeship to Communists and non-Communists alike who through their devoted efforts support, maintain and inspire our press, the Daily Worker and The Worker.

We extend our greetings in a spirit of bold confidence that the New Year shall witness giant strides forward towards the goal for which we spill our blood and devote our vital energies.

The year 1943 goes down in history as the Year of the Great Change.

The year 1944 will be the Year of the Great Decision.

Every intelligent fighter in the cause of the liberation war cannot help but tremble with a vision of the great opportunity and his own great responsibility as he views the broad highroad of historic progress which has now been opened.

The year 1943 was ushered in by the sweeping offensive of the Red Army following Stalingrad and the spread of the North African operation. Everywhere hearts were lighter because the turn in the war against Hitler Germany had begun and the Japanese advance had been halted and hemmed in. And the old year goes out in the flush of even greater victories, as the German Army in the Dnieper bend breaks and flees, as the naval and air victories of Anglo-American arms reach a new high, as Marshal Tito and his People's Liberation Army turns back the sixth German offensive, as we make new gains in the Pacific.

The old year leaves humanity with a gift as great as any in historic times. For it was the year in which the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition finally emerged from its gestation period to give shape to victory and the future. Tehran ended the nerve-wracking uncertainties of millions and presented them with assurance of the complete defeat of Hitler Germany in 1944 by the combined military efforts of the Coalition. And Tehran tied victory to the people's future by the declaration of the Three Great Leaders that the Coalition, gathering about itself all the peace-loving nations, will organize an enduring world peace to last for many generations.

For the peoples of the world there can be nothing more precious than the prospect of uprooting and destroying world fascism, than the real possibility won by their long and harsh sacrifices of an enduring peace in which they will enjoy the freedom of social progress.

No one suffers the illusion that all this can be won without further struggle and sacrifice. We all know that we have to fight against the still powerful forces of fascism and reaction to push the door wide open upon the future limned at Tehran. We are prepared for the heartaches which are inevitable in battle. We are prepared to share with the Russian people, the torn and battered peoples of Europe and Asia, with our British, Chinese, and other allies the burden of victory. The decision for the attack has been made. It is a decision long desired by our men in uniform, by our people who want to see the war ended as quickly and as completely as possible.

We hail the coming second front and the gigantic push from east, west and south which will destroy the Nazi military might, send crashing the whole fascist structure in Europe, and speed up the defeat of Japan!

We know also the heavy world responsibility which rests upon the American people to assure the great decision this year and the peace which is to follow. The political battle we face at home will be as decisive as any on the battlefields of the world. The forces of reaction and fascism seek to turn the elections into a negation of everything we have already won and that we fight for and hope for.

The leader of our national unity, President Roosevelt, who commands the support and respect of all healthy and forward-looking people, must carry the banner of our national destiny in the elections of 1944.

Labor, the firm base of national unity for war and peace, holds in its hands the key to the future. May it use it well in 1944! There can be no greater cause for labor and the nation than the historic cause declared at Tehran.

Hail the Year of the Great Decision!

Art Young

ART YOUNG'S great life spanned the vast, incredible changes from Appomattox to Tehran. But the distinctive thing in his rich and useful life lies in that he held fast to the ideals which Americans and our allies carry forward in this great liberating war. In fact, it seems such a shame that Art should have passed away on this particular New Year, when so much of what he fought for is being realized. His own New Year's card, which arrived in our office simultaneously with the sad news, puts it best: "It's a long road, but now we are getting somewhere."

To an older generation, Art is remembered as the master cartoonist, whose acid comment on his times was tempered with a warm humanity, a staunch optimism about the future. Art was an American radical to whom everything good in the rest of the world was native; he was among the first to recognize one great pillar of the future in the Soviet republics. Where others fell away, Art Young marched ahead, holding firmly to Soviet-American friendship. Where others turned away from both their own past and the real future, Art persevered. Even at his age, he took great joy in his work as contributing editor of New Masses, the magazine in which he saw as inheritor of the best, most durable traditions of the old Masses.

Art Young left the mark of his very simple, distinctive style on the many American newspapers and magazines which were glad to use his work. Many which ignored h... these last years may claim some particular recollection for themselves. But the whole of Art Young—the kindly, white-haired fellow, slightly stooped, with the black cigar wreathing smoke over his unquenchable laughter—remains with all those forces now marching together toward victory and a better world to come.

Americans, making weapons and wielding weapons, will pause at this grim moment as the flag is lowered for Art Young, that unique and lovable warrior. His pen was a weapon, too. His aim never faltered.

The New Demagogy

by James S. Allen

World Today

THE extreme demagogy of the pro-Nazi leaders in the new Bolivian junta seems to have befuddled quite a number of people. Especially in view of the reactionary character of the overthrown Penaranda Government, the popular slogans raised by the Bolivian fascists have something of a grip. People remember with great indignation the massacre of the tin miners at Catavi, they know something of the extreme poverty of the Bolivian masses and the economic and political gangsterism of the tin companies. They are disposed, therefore, to give credence to the promises of the new regime on the supposition that it cannot be much worse than the old one.

That is precisely where the danger lies. For the purpose of fascist demagogy is to create illusions with the purpose of heading off opposition and gathering mass support. And it is one of the new developments in the Axis technique in this, the final phase, of the war to swing far over to the "left."

In this respect the "radicalism" of the pro-Nazi Junta in Bolivia is not an isolated thing. A similar twist is noticeable in Europe and Asia, as well as in Latin America. It arises from the very perilous situation in which the Axis now finds itself. The various component parts of the Axis attempt to get out from under the military defeat which is not far off. Satellite chieftains maneuver desperately in face of the rising anger and actions of their own peoples and with an eye to the possibilities which they imagine exist for patching things up with the anti-Hitler Coalition. Hitler in Europe and Tojo in Asia hope to head off the rising liberation struggles of the subjugated peoples with their new "leftward" shift. In initiating new adventures, as in Argentina and Bolivia, they must attempt to lean even more heavily than in the past upon popular slogans because of the general discredit into which German Nazism and Italian fascism have fallen.

* * *

OF COURSE, fascist demagogy is not a new thing. It was by exploiting the real and imagined grievances of the people that the Nazis in Germany and the fascists in Italy were able to create mass support. But the nature of the present demagogic swing is well worth examining.

The Italian example is revealing. Mussolini has been set up as the head of a "Socialist Republic." His propaganda is directed largely against the Monarchy, in particular the House of Savoy and its "foreign plutocratic supporters." Certain pretensions are made towards setting up "workers control" in the war industry of Northern Italy.

The "socialist" past of Mussolini is ressurected and his henchmen appear far to the "left" of the party coalition of the National Liberation Front. A Scripps-Howard reporter, who has recently spent some time constructing a halo around Francisco Franco's head, now attempts to give credence to the Nazi's latest political moves by writing about Mussolini's "Soviet" government and the "communism" being established in North Italy. A number of Italian Trotzkyites, whom our State Department rushed into liberated Italy, help matters along considerably by fighting the national front and raising "left" slogans of the type current in North Italy.

* * *

FRANCO, who is now reported to have recognized Mussolini's "Socialist Republic," pretends to grant political amnesty in Spain, hints at the forthcoming dissolution of the Falange and even speaks of restoring democratic liberties. These, of course, are maneuvers aimed at defending the fascist regime in Spain from the people's political upsurge and from the growing pressure abroad. As in Italy, where the cauldron is boiling furiously, fascism in Spain must attempt a "leftist" garb.

The Japanese military-fascists have developed a special technique with respect to the colonial peoples. For a long time their main theme has been anti-imperialism ("white"). More recently, faced with direct onslaughts upon their new island empire, they have taken the step of setting up "independent" and "autonomous" native regimes in the former colonies of the western powers. The Falangist and Nazi agitation in Latin America borrows heavily from the Japanese "anti-imperialist" demagogy.

* * *

THE extreme demagogy of the Argentine coup of June 4 and especially of the recent Bolivian coup indicate that the Fifth Column has adopted a uniform "leftward" technique for its new Latin American adventures.

The pro-Nazi junta soon after it came into power in Argentina promised until it was blue in the face to restore constitutional liberties, live up to "international obligations," wipe out corruption in government and in big business enterprises, raise the living standards of the workers, and what not. In Mexico, the Sinarquistas and National Action attack the food speculators some of whom hold high government posts, fan mass discontent over the high cost of living, and take over the old anti-imperialist slogans against the United States.

The newest Nazi adventure in Bolivia displays an extreme "radicalism" which can be compared only with the new fascist twist in Italy. The pro-Nazi agents at the head of the new Junta promise everything that the Bolivian people want: higher wages, full democratic liberties including a national election, curbing of the tin trust, ousting of oppressive foreign interests, retribution for the Catavi massacre, and many other things. Associated with them is a well-known Latin American Trotzkyite, who undoubtedly is of much help in creating the type of slogans wanted and needed by the new regime.

The Bolivian regime is still young and it may well be that mass and continental pressure will force the ousting of the pro-Nazis there, as in Argentina. But this cannot be done if we have any illusions about the real nature of the present junta and its purposes. Fascism still has many tricks up its sleeve. Its new demagogy should deceive no one.

Highlights of the Year, 1943

JANUARY

14th.—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met at Casablanca. Planned "more intense prosecution of the war by land and sea."

26th.—David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU, called strike of garment workers in New York City—first major violation of no-strike pledge.

FEBRUARY

1st.—German resistance ends at Stalingrad, marking victory of the Red Army in most crucial battle of war.

APRIL

8th.—President Roosevelt signed "Hold-the-Line" Stabilization Order.

26th.—Soviet Union announced break with Polish Government-in-Exile.

MAY

6th.—Marcantonio Anti-Poll Tax Bill forced out of committee as 218th name was signed to discharge petition.

13th.—Allied campaign in Tunisia ended in victory.

22nd.—Communist International dissolved.

23rd—Disrupters in United Rubber Workers provoked strike of Akron rubber workers.

25th.—Policies of Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Co. provoked attacks of white workers on Negro workers.

28th.—President Roosevelt reconstituted the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

JUNE

1st.—Lewis called nationwide strike of miners.

4th.—House of Representatives passed Smith-Connally Anti-Labor Bill.

4th.—The French Committee of National Liberation formed. Argentinian Coup d'Etat resulted in victory of fascist forces.

12th.—U. S. Senate passed the Smith-Connally Anti-Labor Bill.

15th.—Convention of British Labor Party opened in London and rejected affiliation of British Communist Party.

16th.—Anti-Negro riots at Beaumont, Texas.

25th.—Smith-Connally Bill vetoed by President Roosevelt. House and Senate in unprecedented action over-rode veto.

30th.—House and Senate voted subsidy ban.

JULY

2nd.—President vetoed subsidy ban.

3rd.—Anti-Negro riots began in Detroit.

10th.—Invasion of Sicily.

25th.—Mussolini overthrown.

AUGUST

1st.—Harlem Outbreaks.

4th.—Canadian Commonwealth Federation won 34 seats in the Ontario Provincial Parliament election in sweeping labor victory.

10th.—Progressives won overwhelming victory in New York ALP primaries.

11th.—The Quebec conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill mapped plans for aid to China.

16th.—Wave of anti-Nazi strikes and demonstrations began in Denmark.

22nd.—Canadian Labor Progressive Party formed.

SEPTEMBER

5th.—Australian labor government reaffirmed by overwhelming majority.

8th.—Badoglio government unconditionally surrendered.

24th.—First news of widespread famine in India reached America.

28th.—China's People's Political Council issued attack on Communist Party of China.

OCTOBER

3rd.—AFL convention opened in Boston. UAW convention opened in Buffalo—first union to reach 1,000,000 members.

6th.—Philippine Independence resolution introduced in Congress.

12th.—Occupation of Azores.

19th.—Secretary of State Hull, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs Eden and Secretary of Foreign Affairs Molotov met in Moscow and issued historic seven-point declaration on Italy.

NOVEMBER

1st.—CIO convention opened in Philadelphia; reaffirmed no-strike pledge.

2nd.—New York City Councilmanic elections resulted in outstanding victory of progressives; Benjamin Davis, Jr., first Negro Communist elected to Council; Peter V. Cacchione, Communist Councilman from Brooklyn, re-elected with largest vote of any candidate.

6th.—British Trade Union Congress issued call for International Labor Unity Conference for June 5, 1944.

30th.—Fair Employment Practices Committee ordered 22 of nation's leading railroads to stop discrimination against Negroes.

DECEMBER

1st.—Cairo conference declaration issued by Chiang-Churchill-Roosevelt.

3rd.—War Production Chairman Donald Nelson announced that November airplane production set an all-time record.

3rd.—Green-Lucas Bill granting soldiers the right to vote defeated in Senate.

4th.—Yugoslavian Provisional Government formed.

7th.—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin issued declaration at Tehran.

9th.—Secretary of State Hull announced that the United States would send military aid to Marshal Tito.

13th.—Twenty-year mutual assistance pact signed as Moscow between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The Heroic Fight for Lithuania

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (ICN).—The Germans were unable to form a "Lithuanian Legion" to fight for the German Army, but the Lithuanian Divisions in the Red Army were not only formed quickly but have covered themselves with glory, Justas Paleckis, president of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, declared last week in the Soviet press.

He wrote as follows:

Two years ago, in the December days of 1941, Lithuanians from all parts of the Soviet Union gathered on the banks of the Volga to form a fighting force in the struggle against the German invaders.

The fighting activities of the Lithuanian division merges with the struggle of the Lithuanians in the homeland who are defending their soil.

In the Lithuanian Division we have officers, from the old Lithuanian Army, such as Major General Kalvjalisa, Colonels Shurkusa.

On the occasion of their second anniversary, the Lithuanian Division received many presents from Lithuanians residing in the United States. This speaks of the unity of all Lithuanian patriots in the struggle against the German invaders and in the struggle for a really free people in Soviet Lithuania.

In recent battles, on one of the important sectors of the front, the Lithuanian Division has again—as in the summer offensive of the Red Army—displayed its military valor.

The Lithuanian artillery units of Major Simonaitis repelled attacks of German tanks and infantry which were threatening one of the sectors, and in joint action with Captain Sitnika's sub-divisions which arrived on the scene, drove the enemy back.

Several thousand men and officers of the Lithuanian Division have been decorated with the orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

The Twixce Division has been congratulated by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Stalin.

The Lithuanian people have not been deceived either by the provocative intrigues of the Hitlerites or the foul slander of enemy agents. Any new attempts that the Hitlerites may carry out for total mobilization on Lithuanian territory will be frustrated, as were all the attempts of the Germans to form Lithuanian legions for the German Army.

Facts on War Economy

Consumers Pay For Monopoly Profits

By Labor Research Association

Who is chiefly responsible for the high cost of food? And who really pays the millions of dollars spent in advertising and distributing special brands of bread, biscuits, crackers, cereal and other food products?

Some answers to these questions are provided by the Federal Trade Commission in its new report on "Important Food Products: Methods and Costs of Distribution." It is the result of a three-year investigation of distribution in the consumer goods fields. This initial report on food is only a 17-page summary of a much larger 424-page study which has not been made available to the public.

When the FTC included an item in its 1941 budget to cover the cost of this investigation, the advertising companies protested vehemently in Washington, says "Business Week" (Dec. 4, 1943). They made the false charge that the whole inquiry was mainly designed as an attack on advertising. (The big advertising firms derive millions in profits from the wasteful "promotion" campaigns of the food processors).

Perhaps the FTC was influenced by this protest since the present report contains no specific attack on advertising as such.

20 PER CENT OR MORE FOR DISTRIBUTION

Necessary costs of distribution have been reduced by large-scale business organization. But these savings are not passed on to the consumer, the FTC report shows. Instead, new costs have been added and high price levels are maintained.

Not counting transportation costs, expenses of distribution have made up one-fifth or more of the selling price for several basic foods. Advertising of special brands is an expensive process for which the consumer foots the bill.

Out of every dollar we pay for biscuits or crackers, 17 cents goes to packaging and advertising.

Out of every dollar we pay for packaged cereals, about 24 cents goes for advertising and sales promotional devices.

BREAD IS DESTROYED

For fresh bakery goods, the consumer pays the cost of unsold products returned by the retailer. Attempts to reduce this "consignment selling" as a war economy measure have succeeded in cutting down somewhat the unsold returns, which involve great waste of labor and vital materials. But the FTC says:

"In the fall of 1942, the quantity of bread destroyed or sold not for human consumption was sufficient to feed the population of the State of South Carolina for a period of one year."

COOPERATIVES' COSTS LESS

The advantages of retail consumer cooperatives are implied in this report. For it shows that distribution expenses for cooperative retail grocers are the lowest per dollar of net sales in the whole retail field.

Co-ops' distribution costs (including transportation) totaled 19.5 cents per dollar of sales, compared with 20.6 cents for chain stores and 22.6 cents for independent retail stores. Co-ops are thus able to show savings in distribution expenses amounting to over three cents per dollar of sales compared with independent grocers and over one cent per dollar compared with chain stores.

MONOPOLIES IN FOOD

In the biscuit and cracker industry, in 1939, four companies sold 77 per cent of the total sales of the industry, the FTC reports shows.

The three largest flour milling companies produce about 30 per cent of the country's total output of wheat flour. The average volume per mill increased by 470 per cent between 1909 and 1939.

In the packaged cereal industry, 25 companies produced about three-fourths of the total for the country. One of the 25 sold over 46 per cent of the total.

In the wholesale baking industry, in 1939, the largest four wholesale bread baking companies sold over 44 per cent of the total sales for the country.

BIG FIRMS FIGHT SUBSIDIES

Some of these biggest monopoly companies in the food business are now actively opposing the administration program of farm subsidies to hold the line against rising prices and to stimulate food production.

Chairman of the Food Industry War Committee, which is taking the lead in this move to destroy subsidies is Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corp., one of the profitable combines which stands between the farmer and the retail grocer.

Some of the other big monopoly companies pouring money into the anti-subsidy fight are Borden Co., National Biscuit, California Packing Corp., Swift & Co., and H. J. Heinz Co.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

JANUARY 1, 1939

BERLIN.—The blunt refusal of the United States to repudiate Secretary of the Interior Ickes' attack on the Nazis had Hitler howling with frustrated rage in all the German papers today. Latest reports indicate that Hitler's next move will be the withdrawal of Hans Thomsen, last German envoy in the United States

* * * *

PARIS.—Italian anti-fascist circles here report that Trotzkyist fascist spies and provocateurs enjoy very favorable accommodations in Italy for carrying on their activity. The Mussolini authorities not only allow the writings of Trotzky to enter the country freely, but publish and advertise them themselves.

Daily Worker

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	3 months	6 months	1 year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$3.75	$6.75	$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER	—	1.25	3.00

(Manhattan and Bronx)

	3 months	6 months	1 year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$4.00	$7.75	$14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	—	1.25	3.00

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1944